RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 253— BOMBAY, MONDAY OCTOBER 25 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
30 Oct.	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13 ,,	CHINA	NALDERA‡	15,923
20 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	16,650
27 ,,	CHINA		10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	CHINA	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA		16,585
8 ,,	CHINA	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,431
22 ,,	CHINA	MALWA*	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI		16,657
5 Feb.	CHINA	MALOJA‡	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	15,923
12 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £5

2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
26th Oct.	NELLORE*	..	China & Japan
	CATHAY	..	At Colombo for Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	COMORIN	..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA	..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	..	At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA	..	China & Japan
	NALDERA	..	At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE	..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL	..	At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA	..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA	..	At Colombo for Australia

Omits Shanghai

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
PENANG MARU	5214	26 Oct.	31 Oct.
*TAMBA MARU	5 45	29 Oct.	13 Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.

* Passenge Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

anada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams; "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.

Ballard Est e, BOMBAY

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
25th Oct.	VITA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
27th ,,	KAROA	..	East & South Africa.
27th ,,	BAMORA	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
29th ,,	VASNA	..	Busreh via Karachi
30th ,,	CHAKLA	..	Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,559/12/1

HEAD OFFICE:- LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambalja City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Ambalja Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Re. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA, Manager.

Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:

Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.

Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.

Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc. etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD

Agents - C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office, 6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.

NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—

A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA, Manager Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.

Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.

Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,

Apollo Street, Fort, : : . : : : BOMBAY.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 1½ Lacs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Buildings D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Surbordinate Engineers' Clase. Apply to the MANAGER, Hewett Engineering School, Lucknow for free prospectus. t
A ... R3863

WANTED—A B.COM. as an OFFICE ASSISTANT. Knowledge of Gujarati and Accounting essential. Apply stating experience and minimum salary required to the CALICO MILLS, Ahmedabad.
A 27565

WANTED—ADVERTISING CANVASSERS for an English Daily. Best terms offered. Reliable persons with previous experience need only apply to Box No. 600, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A

WANTED—A CLERK, Christian or a Hindu, for a laundry office, one having experience of Laundry accounts preferred. Apply F. BRISTLE CO., opposite Railway Hotel, New Churney Road.
A R3879

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Bright airy sea view, three FLATS in Padamsee, Nepean Sea Road. Apply on premises.
C R3857

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES—Now ready, Walnuts 25th September Rs. 5/8 for 9 lbs. fruit. Send V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent ARAMGARH and RAISEN Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3648

PROFESSION.

POCKET ASTROLOGER answers questions. Price Rupee. VARSHAPHAL Rupee. Note time. Prof. CARY, Dhenkanal (Orissa).
P R3823

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

REQUIRED—A SECONDHAND YARN DOUBLING MACHINE. The intending sellers to correspond with the undersigned. DUKHBHANJAN LAL, Secretary, The Moradabad Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Co., Limited, Moradabad.
K R3877

PERSONAL.

HELP WANTED by young Bohra Student for proceeding to America in order to prosecute his studies in Engineering line, would like to represent any firm desirable. Apply Box No. 1836 Advt. Deptt. "Bombay Chronicle."
P. R3865

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITNG INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3598

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—OFFICE FURNITURE and EQUIPMENT, consisting of tables, desks, chairs, typewriters, filing cabinets, etc. Foregoing in splendid condition. For further particulars apply Messrs. STRAUSS & CO., LTD., Neville House, Ballard Estate on all days including Sundays.
N 27570

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351, 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD.

ON 7th December, 1926, at 12 noon about 185 tons of cleaned sandalwood will be sold in small lots in Public Auction at Fraserpet. For further particulars apply to

THE CHIEF FOREST OFFICER,
Coorg, Mercara.
27571

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held in the Board Room, Cotton Exchange of the Association, at Mazagaon on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1926, at 5p.m. (S.T.)

By Order of the Board,
H. B. KOTAK,
General Manager
27573

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1926, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from Mr. K. A. Mogre—Regarding his complaint about the condition of the flooring of the 1st floor of premises No. 266, Girgaum Road.

2. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Ghee, Merchants' Association—Regarding an increase of Rs. 15 in the license fee on ghee.

3. Letter from Messrs. Kanga and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Brijlal Ramjidas—Complaining of nuisance committed opposite their client's premises in 3rd Parswada.

4. Letter from Mr. S. P. Kuka—Suggesting the prevention of the importation of impure Milk into the City.

5. Letter from the Chairman, Reception Committee, Fifth All-India Veterinary Association Conference, 1926—Requesting the Corporation to send representatives to the Conference and appealing for financial help.

6. Letter from Mr. Rustom M. Kapadia, Architect—Suggesting that the Municipal fountains in the City should be made to play.

7. Letter from Mr. Dagdoo Gabajee Ghate and others, public hawkers—Regarding the harassment caused to them by the Police.

8—9. Letters from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Temperance Council—(8) Regarding the proposed transfer of a liquor shop to Wellington Street, Dhobi Talao, and

9. Requesting that the Corporation may support the Council's representation to Government in the matter of the Excise Advisory Committee.

10. Letters from Mr. F. S. Patel, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, on behalf of his clients certain residents of Kasheli, Taluka Bhiwandi —Regarding the damage done to his client's lands at Kasheli by the Municipal embankments not being kept in proper order.

11. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretaries and Managing Trustees, Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage—Applying for financial help towards the maintenance of the Orphanage.

12. Letter from Rai Bahadur Sir Sarupchandji Hukumchand, Kt.—Regarding the condition of Cavel Cross Street.

13. Letter from the Honorary Managing Secretary, Lower Parel Cutchi Jain Residents' Association—Suggesting that latrines and urinals may be constructed near the junction of Tulsi Pipe Road and Fergusson Road.

14. Letter from Bai Dosibai Hormasji Ghadiali—Requesting that the rent of her premises in Cowasji Patel Street owned by the Municipality may be reduced.

15. Letter from the President, Bombay Hack Victoria Owners' Association—Suggesting a reduction in the Wheel Tax.

16. Letter from the Secretary, Lady Chelmsford All-India League for Maternity and Child Welfare—Requesting the Corporation to send two or three delegates to the Conference to be held in February next at Delhi.

17. Letters from Mr. Labhshankar Luxmidas—Suggesting that a vegetarian English Doctor may be employed by the Corporation to give lectures explaining the benefits of vegetarianism, etc.

18. Letter from the Managing Trustee, Khoja Khan Mahomed Habibbhai Anglo-Vernacular School, Mandvi—Requesting that a well in the compound of the School premises may be allowed to stand.

19. Letter from Mr. Abbasali Yusufji, Tinsmith—Requesting that a license may be granted to him to conduct his shop at Mandvi.

20. Letter from Mr. Hiralal Mangallal Desai—Regarding the condition of public privies and urinals in the City.

21. Letter from Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—Requesting the Corporation to ask the Schools Committee to take adequate action in the matter of storing drinking water in copper receptacles.

22. Letter from Mr. Keshavlal S. Sanghani—Offering certain suggestions with regard to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

23. Letter from Messrs. Solomon and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Balram Bhagwantrao Sao—Regarding a Municipal requisition for the conversion of the privies at their client's premises in Mughbhat Lane, into water closets.

24. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Athletic Tournament Association, Dadar—Requesting the Corporation to give a grant of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of certain sports to be held in December next.

25. Letter from Mr. J. G. D'Mello—Regarding the condition of Gungabaodi Lane, Mazagaon.

26. Letter from Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar—Suggesting that the Corporation should enforce set-backs even when minor repairs are to be carried out to a building.

27. Letter from Mr. Haji Ismail Yusoof Khatri—Requesting that a library conducted by him at Mistry Moholla near Pydhowni may be taken over by the Municipality.

28. Letter from Mr. Syed Abdulla Syed Abdur Rehman Shah and others—Suggesting that Mahomedan Street may be adequately widened.

29. Letter from Mr. Kekhusroo Dosabhoy Gordhan—Suggesting certain improvements in the underground urinal at Bori Bunder.

30. Letter from Mr. N. V. Desai and others—Inviting attention to certain defects in their premises No. 350, Golanji Hill Road.

31. (a) Letter from Mr. Ahmed Jamal Bookhari—Regarding the proposed location of a Foreign Retail Liquor "Off" Shop in a shop in the Sitaram Building's near Crawford Market, (b) Leter from Mr Munshi Vali Mahomed and others—On the same subject.

32. Letter from Mr. V. N. Railkar—Complaining about the nuisance caused by rubbish and dirt being thrown near his premises in 1st Khattar Lane in D Ward.

33. Letter from Mr. G. K. Gadgil, Vakil, High Court, on behalf of his client Mr. Hussein Mussa—Regarding the question of giving a license for his client's oil mill at Tantanpura.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE :—

34. Recommending sanction to the cost of the work of carrying out certain additions and alterations to the sanitary fittings and water connections in the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College being met as proposed.

35. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter regarding a proposal to increase the pay of the Resident Medical Officers at the King Edward Memorial Hospital and sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs 4,200 to meet the charges.

36. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee

37. Giving sanction, subject to the Corporation's further sanction, to a premises in Goa Street occupied by the Health Department biggaries being leased for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1926.

38. Recommending approval to the Commissioner's proposal for constructing permanent wards at the Arthur Road Hospital being abandoned for the present.

39-40. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (39) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case, sanctioned by the Committee and (40) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

41. Schools Committee's letters—Reporting on the question of the removal of the Ferguson Road Marathi Boys' School from its present premises.

42. Regarding the question of shifting the New Nagpada Marathi Boys' and Girls' School from their present premises.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

43. Forwarding a report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

44. Regarding the steps proposed to be taken to improve the sharp slope on 1st Chinch Bunder Road.

45. Submitting a report on a complaint regarding the overflow of sewage near the latrines of the New China Mills at Sewree.

46. Requesting sanction to an extension of the period of a contract for the supply of medicines and medical appliances.

47. Submitting a revised estimate of cost for the extension of the Wadala Hindu Cemetery.

48. Submitting a report as to the utility of a certain cheap water purifier.

49. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

50. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

51. Forwarding a statement showing the quantity of water brought into the City.

52. Forwarding returns of patients treated at the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals.

53. Submitting a list of private streets converted into public streets up to the beginning of the current year.

54. Reporting on a complaint regarding nuisance caused in the neighbourhood by the occupants of a Chawl in Bora Bazar Street, Fort.

55. Submitting a report as to the continuous chokes of sewers in Bhoiwada Cross Road and Soparibag Road.

56. Reporting as to why certain roads in the Parel locality are flooded during heavy downpours of rain.

57. Reporting on a complaint about the condition of 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar.

58.. Regarding the question of leasing a piece of ground at Ghorupdeo forming part of Victoria Gardens.

59. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1926.

60. Regarding the question of instituting legal proceedings against Government in respect of the Primary Education Grant.

61. Requesting sanction to Mr. N. D. Mehta, Deputy Municipal Commissioner, being granted privilege leave for 22 days from the 2nd December 1926.

62. Regarding the proposed set-back of Zaoba Ram Mandir property to widen the passage leading to Zoaba's Oart.

63. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

64. Requesting sanction to a fee of Rs. 30 being fixed for carrying out analysis of air.

65. Forwarding for approval, plans and estimates for constructing a semi permonent chawl at Kurla Doonar for housing coolies.

66. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1925-26 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

67. Letter from the Commissioner of Excise—Regarding the extension of time granted to a refreshment room at Dadar.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

68. From Mr. Shankerrao A. Mantri—For obtaining a report from the Gardens Committee as to the advisability of providing a clock on the Water Tower at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Gardens.

69. From Mr. R. A. Gole—For obtaining a report as to the amount spent every month for purchasing drugs for Municipal dispensaries.

70. From Mr. W. H. Hammond—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the action taken by them for the removal of certain Municipal Schools at Mahim.

71. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the cause of malarial fever prevailing in the New Gamdevi locality.

72. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For amending section 17 of the Municipal Act so that a Councillor who fails to pay arrears of Municipal dues within a prescribed time shall cease to be a Councillor.

73. From Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia—For obtaining a report as to the measures that should be adopted to check the spread of tuberculosis in the City.

74. (a) From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. V. N Chandavarkar—For expressing regret at the death of Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, (b) From Dr. K E Dadachanji, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar and (c) From Dr. M. C. Javle—To the same effect.

75. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining a report as to the number of manholes provided on the storm water drains in the City

76. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For obtaining a report as to why nearly one half of the road in Kika Street has not been repaired.

77. From Mr. L. R. Tairsee—For requesting the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee to expedite their report on the question of a person being disqualified for being a Councillor if he is a dismissed Municipal servant.

78. From Mr. A.R. Dimtimkar—For requesting the Establishments Committee to expedite their report with regard to the applications for the post of Senior Assistant Engineer, Drainage.

79. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz —For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to the appointment of a lady Superintendent on the Urdu side who does not know Urdu.

80. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Roads Committee to expedite their report on the question of the lighting of the passage leading from Sonapur Lane to the Hindu Burning Ground.

81. From Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master—For obtaining estimates of the cost of covering the open main drain on the Tardeo flats.

82. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Elections and Procedure Rules Committee as to the desirability of the incumbent of the post of Municipal Commissioner not holding that office for more than five years.

83. From Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai—For expressing opinion that one of the important roads of the City should be named after the late Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

84-85. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to certain resolutions passed by the Corporation (84) for the provision of a market in the Parsi Colony at Dadar and for providing lights between Gowari Station and the Colony and (85) Regarding certain nuisances caused to the residents of F Ward by noxious smells arising from the open gutters there and requesting him to report what action he has taken in these matters.

86. From Mr. M. A. Dabholkar, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandravarkar—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to whether each member of the Committee is assigned schools for inspection and whether their reports are submitted to the Committee, etc.

87. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, seconded by Mr. M. A. Dabholkar. For obtaining a report from the Tramways Committee as to what steps should be taken to prevent accidents to Tramway passengers at the stopping stations.

88. From Mr. B. G. Horniman—For obtaining a report from the Schools Committee as to how many Municipal schools are located in buildings belonging to members of the Schools Committee.

89. From Mr. B. G. Nare, seconded by Mr. R. A. Cole—For intimating to Government the Corporation's opinion that all liquor shops in the City should be closed on Sundays and Mill holidays and on the days when Mill-hands are paid their wages.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION :—

90. Regarding the question of leasing a plot of Municipal land near the Race Course to the Indian Broadcasting Company for transmitting aerial.

91. Regarding the desirability of replacing Kerosene oil lamps in the City by gas or incandescent oil lamps, etc.

92. For recommending the names of Councillors to be appointed on the different Special Committees.

93. Regarding the nuisance caused by a Hindu eating house on the ground floor of Javeri Building, Grant Road.

94. Regarding (a) the question of making the most suitable and economical arrangement for dealing with all legal business of the Municipality, (b) the appointment of a whole time Municipal Solicitor.

95. Regarding the question as to what particular oral statements of the Commissioner should be regarded important enough to be incorporated in the minutes of the Proceedings of the Corporation.

96. Regarding the question of recording "verbatim" reports of important debates at the Corporation meetings and printing them separately.

97. Regarding the question of putting a proposition forthwith to vote when it is proposed to be sent to a Committee for report or to the Commissioner for remarks.

98. Regarding the nuisance at the outlets of the storm water drains at Hornby Vellard.

99-100. Regarding plans and estimates for the construction of (99) latrines and urinals at Tulsirampada Estate near the Chinchpogli Bridge, (100) washing and bathing places in crowded localities in E, F and G Wards.

101-102. Regarding plans and estimates for (101) covering over the open water channels on DeLisle Road and (102) the work of diverting a water main affected by the Grant Road Terminal Scheme.

103. Regarding the transfer of a liquor shop to a premises in Ferguson Road.

104. Regarding a protest against the transfer of a liquor shop from Bazar Gate Street to Moreland Road.

105. Regarding a proposal from the Board of Trustees of the People's Free Reading Room and Library for getting a free gift of plot of Municipal land at the junction of Lady Jamshedji Road and the new 40 feet road leading to Dadar Sation for purposes of a branch library at Dader.

106. Regarding the terms of settlement in respect of the acquistion of a property at Dadar Kumbarwada belonging to Mr. M. M. Dadarkar.

107. Regarding an application from the Honorary Secretary, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution for financial help from the Municipality.

108. Regarding a proposal for selling a plot of Municipal land situated in the Dadar Overbridge Scheme to Mr. Merwanji M. Mistry.

109. Regarding the question of the supply of electrical energy at Matunga on the westside of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Matunga Station.

110 Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd October, 1926.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

DIVALI HOLIDAYS, 1926.

RETURN TICKETS at 1 1|2 fares will be issued for all classes of passengers from and to Bombay during the Divali Holidays. For particulars refer to Notices exhibited at stations.

H. P. BALL
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th October, 1926.
27508

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 270,000 lbs. PURE LIQUID CHLORINE, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 11th day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc, will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 22nd October 1926.
27563

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for re-wiring certain defective circuits in the East Wing of the Municipal Head Office will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November, 1926.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 300 Rupees Three Hundred only.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, who will on application, gave any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN.
Executive Engineer.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1926.
27569

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

3 1|2 PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN—1896 THIRTY YEARS—RUPEES 10,25,000.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Principal of the Debentures of the above Loan is repayable on 31st October, 1926. The 31st October, 1926, being a Sunday, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay will pay on MONDAY, the 1st November, 1926, to the holders of the Debentures of the loan all principal moneys and interest due upto the 31st October, 1926, in respect of such Debentures upon presentation and surrender of the said Debentures at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Bombay, between the hours of 10-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. on the said 1st November, 1926. From and after 31st October, 1926 interest will cease to run on any of the said Debentures not so presented and surrendered as aforesaid.

Holders are requested to lodge these debentures for repayment some time before the 31st October, 1926, so that the preliminary examination required may not operate to prevent payment being made on the 1st November, 1926.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1926.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
N. M. MORRIS,
Acting Secretary.
27423

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply before the end of May, 1927, of black metal and soft murum for the roads in the Bombay Suburban District to reach this office on or before 10th November, 1926.

Details regarding terms and quantity required can be obtained in the undersigned's office at Andheri during office hours.

Earnest money at 5 per cent. of the estimated amount should accompany Tender. On accepted Tender security at 10 per cent. should be deposited. Earnest money shall be forfeited if after acceptance of Tender, the tenderer refuses to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements. The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender nor to accept the quantity in excess of requirements.

S. S. NAIK,
President,
District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District.

Office of the District Local Board,
Bombay Suburban District,
Gazdar Hall, Andheri,
21st October, 1926.
27558

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN PERFUMERY.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 CASES PERFUMERY COMPRISING AUTO MOHINI, JESSMINE, R. ROZNON, MOHINI COMPOUND, HAMARO DESH, SUCCESS COMPOUND, HYACINTH, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction the above 29 cases of perfumery. This day MONDAY the 25th day of October, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the godown No. 202—206 of Dunichand Hardasmul next to old Islam Press, in Rehmani Gulli, Menon Wada by order of Sett Pramanand Kisondas, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Agreement dated 9th day of May 1924 and made between Messrs Haridas Ranchoddas and Jewandas Ranchoddas who are trading in the name of the Mohini Agency, etc., of the one part, Morarji Ranchoddas of the second part and Pramanand Kisondas of the 3rd part and on account and at the risk of the said Mohini Agency.

The above goods will be on view on Monday morning.

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
PRESENTS
KOHINOOR'S SENSATIONAL INDIAN SOCIAL DRAMA
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
A SUPERB PRODUCTION
ALSO
DANCES & SONGS
DANCES & SONGS
BY
MISS
DAILY AT 5; 7; 9; and 11 P.M.
Sat, Sunday & Holidays from 3 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents
KACHA DEVAYANI
If you are a religious Hindu—then you Must see it. It's a picture for you.!
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
NEXT WEEK
THE BIRD OF PREY
An Imperial Production.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE GENUINE ENGLISH MAKE JECOBEAN AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, CINEMA MACHINE, RICH ENGLISH CUT GLASS AND CROCKERY WARE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "Bean Line" Dongersee Road, Messrs. MISTRY & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction, very rich high class English make Jecobean and plain dining, drawing and bedrooms furniture consisting of English Jecobean sliding dining tables, arm and armless chairs, full sized handsome sideboards, and crockery stands, H. M. V. Gramophone, Cinema Machine, English Jecobean, full sized Chesterfield suites of Sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, handsome silver show case, writing tables, book case, centre tables, Jardineer stands, hat stands, folding get leg tables, teapoys and drawing room suites to match, old brassware, plated ornaments, English Jecobean beds, handsome single and double glass door almirahs, dressing and washing tables, cloth press and chest of drawers to match, English ice refrigerator, real English cut glass and crockery and best platedware, etc.

Property of Robert Chaidron, Esq., Consul-General de Belgioque.

MISTRY & CO.

THE WEATHER,

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The western disturbance is feebly affecting the frontier and a shallow low pressure area lies over the Punjab. Conditions are unsettled in the middle of the Bay and the weather is squally north of the Andamans. Rain has fallen locally in Burma and a few falls have occurred in Assam and East Bengal.

Chief amounts.—Bassein 3|4", Diamond Island 1", Maymyo 2", Yamethin, Monya and Sibsagar 3|4" Silchar 5", Narayanganj 2".

Forecast.—A few falls on the north Madras coast and in the extreme north and no large change elsewhere.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 23rd October 1926

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.882 inches (.005 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .787 " (.002 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.3 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 76.2 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees 2.1 below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (0.2 below normal.)
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m N N W
Velocity " " 4 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 173 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy= 10) 0

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 23

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Octo 1926		Total since 1st June 1926.		June 1st to Oct 22. 1924.		1925.	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct
Colaba Point	0	00	69	55	51	81	47	69
Fort	0	00	102		00	00		
J.J.Hospital	0		84	09	00	00		

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 23rd. OCTOBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8hrs. on Saturday, the 23rd. October 1926 giving data for the preceeding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the central parts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect at Hissar and Ambala. Temperature was not far from normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in defect in the western parts. Night temperature was below normal over the whole area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. The air is locally more humid than usual in Sind and West Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind and the minimum in Upper Sind and most parts of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the whole of Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar and Central India west. Temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual over most of the area. Temperature was above normal in the western parts and below normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the area and moderately to heavily clouded over the south. Both humidity and temperatur are normal. Bombay recorded a maxe mum temperature of 86. 2 (2 deg. below normal and a minimum temperature of 7 6. 4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hydera ad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over parts of the Bombay Deccan and generally clear elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the west of the division and lower in the east.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has become unimportant. Dry weather continues throughout the reportingare Forecast.—Dry weather generally.

THE AMAZING DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!!!

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A Revolution in the Scientific World!! Equally appreciated by the Indian and the Europeans!!

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THE MYSTERIES OF NATURE.
By B. P. Patra, Ph. D. Sc., (U. S. A.)
Some Contents of the Book.

(1) Secret laws of longevity. (2) Success in all undertakings. (3) To get promotion in services, (4) Receiving favours from superior officers, and others. (5) How to be fortunate, (6) The science of Dream, (7) How to know death beforehand, (8) To turn disobedient persons obliging, (9) Law of human breath. (10) Thought-Reading, (11) How to be successful in love affairs, (12) Fulfilment of one's due desires in life, (13) Indirect Hypnotism, (14) Easy process to attain supernatural power, (15) Natural laws to win love, favour and all kinds of grace, etc., (16) Laws to meet an angry man, (17) Signs or marks on the palm of a fortunate man or woman, (18) To read character in faces and features, (19) Laws to keep everlasting beauty, (20) A simple process of Thought-Reading. (21) How to be honoured in all assemblies and many other natural laws, such as, winning of races, games of chance, conjugal love increasing, etc.

OPINIONS.

Hon. Col. D. Duwespelly, B. A., (Wach.), Ph. D., (Wilm.), M. D. (Wies), LL.D. (Wich.), Principal, Eclectic Medical College, etc., writes :—

I have perused the Mysteries of Nature and found many valuable secrets and I am sure it shall be a veritable guide to life, to all those that rely upon it for directions.

THE PRACTICAL MEDICINES, DELHI:—The Mysteries of Nature is the best book of its kind. This is a Novel book for one and all of any age, caste or creed and in any walk of life. It unravels the many and diverse MYSTERIES of NATURE and helps one to get all-round happiness in every respect; for instance, to get promotion in service and how to receive the favour of superiors; how to win others' affection and to turn disobedient persons into obliging ones and many other valuable suggestions.

THE HIDDEN TREASURE.
By B. P. Patra, Ph. D. Sc., (U. S. A.)
Some Contents of the Book

(1) How to choose a partner in life. (2) A synopsis of sexual science, (3) Distinction of males and females, (4) Combination of suitable pairs. (5) How to transmit genius to children, (6) Genesis of the sexes of Children, (7) Proper time of union. (8) The natural signs of an auspicious girl, (9) Destinies of children, (10) Nature of children born of inappropriate matches. (11) Cause of deformity and premature death of children. (12) Law of birth control. Besides these there are many hidden and secret laws which you are seeking from a long time.

OPINIONS.

Mr. A. K. LUKANSY, Palmgroves, Bingerville, (Ivory Coast), writes :—

THE HIDDEN TREASURE: In my opinion, if there was time when the marriage topic called for vigilant surveillances it is in these days.....the question, therefore arises, what is the root-cause of so many failures, disappointments, separations, and divorcements as the aftermath of some matrimonial alliances? Undoubtedly, the answer lies in a deep mine of immutable laws of Nature which, I dare say, Prof. B. Patra has successfully excavated.

Altogether, it is an unique and excellent publication that cannot fail in attaining its objective. THE HIDDEN TREASURE should find a corner in the wise man's library.

Mr. K. S. VIRASAMI, **The Guntur Co-operative Bank Ltd.**, writes :—

I sincerely thank you with veneration for your publications. I advise that both the sexes of all Nations should have a copy.

Mr. J. A. BABAFEMI, **Oshogbo, Nigeria, W. Africa** writes :—The book, in fact, is more worthy than any other physics and superficial books of £2 bought elsewhere in England.

Mr. K. L. BANERJEE **Allahabad** writes:—The book will be very useful to a married couple. Because it reveals to them all the secrets of producing sons and daughters at will.

The above books deal with many secret Laws which are still unknown to the world. Those who intend to read the books should apply soon with the guarantee form thus :—"I do give you my word of honour to keep the secrets private and not to misuse the powers." The price is fixed at Rs. 4 each. V. P. charges extra. Those who will order for two books at a time will get them at Rs. 8 including all charges. Foreign price is Ten shillings per copy. 15 shillings for two books taken together. Limited number in stock. Apply soon.

DURJODHAN HERBAL HOME, Post Box No. 11416, Calcutta, (India Bc.)

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY, THE 23RD OF OCT., 1926.

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan ..	..	0.92	1.42	—0.50	9.75
Quetta ..	..				
Punjab—					
Multan ..	..	2.82	5.08	—2.26	7.30
Rawalpindi ..	..	39.47	22.93	16.54	34.77
Lahore ..	..	16.35	15.08	+1.27	19.02
Hissar ..	..	18.60	11.64	+6.96	14.47
Ambala ..	..	28.23	23.98	+4.25	30.49
Delhi ..	..	25.88	24.25	+0.85	26.84
United Provinces ..	..	25.88	24.35	+1.53	26.99
Agra ..	..				27.07
Mainpuri ..	..	36.93	33.78	+3.15	36.17
Jhansi ..	..	28.64	33.16	—4.52	35.92
Cawnpore ..	..	30.41	35.97	—5.56	39.06
Allahabad ..	..				
Sind—	..	2.08	2.30	—0.22	3.68
Jacobabad ..	..	19.60	5.90	13.70	7.56
Karachi ..	..				
Rajputana—	..	10.27	9.72	+0.55	11.76
Bikaner ..	..	22.39	18.60	+3.79	20.65
Ajmer ..	..	28.42	21.9	+6.52	24.21
Jaipur ..	..	39.60	26.18	13.42	28.23
Kotah ..	..	123.60	58.29	65.30	60.76
Mount Abu ..	..				
Kathiawar—	..	42.64	13.67	28.97	14.39
Bhuj ..	..	23.08	12.73	10.35	13.52
Dwaraka ..	..	50.62	17.78	32.84	18.80
Veraval ..	..	34.22	25.21	+9.0	26.29
Rajkot ..	..	29.07	20.05	+9.02	21.20
Bhavnagar ..	..				
Surat ..	..	59.15	39.69	19.46	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	..	48.9	27.76	21.14	25.83
Deesa ..	..	39.40	23.61	15.79	24.70
Central India W.	..	44.01	27.52	17.39	29.19
Neemuch ..	..	23.64	31.00	—7.36	33.12
Indore ..	..				
Central Provinces	..	68.39	50.9	17.49	55.11
Jubbulpore ..	..	49.60	41.50	+7.10	44.95
Saugor ..	..	53.40	45.87	+7.53	48.83
Hoshangabad ..	..	25.96	27.46	—1.50	29.61
Khandwa ..	..	30.63	28.34	+2.29	31.25
Akola ..	..	21.47	29.74	—8.24	33.05
Amraoti ..	..	44.72	44.31	+0.41	48.97
Nagpur ..	..	42.41	47.30	—4.9	51.90
Chanda ..	..		46.14		50.83
Raipur ..	..				
Konkan—	..	89.55	68.66	+0.89	70.63
Bombay ..	..	112.38	96.90	15.48	99.98
Ratnagiri ..	..	89.15	88.20	+0.19	94.95
Mormugao ..	..	99.20	113.15	13.95	120.12
Karwar ..	..				
Bombay Deccan ..	..	15.84	19.95	—4.11	22.23
Malegaon ..	..	16.93	19.07	—2.14	22.35
Ahmednagar ..	..	28.47	23.37	+0.07	27.11
Poona ..	..	23.38	24.53	—1.2	28.45
Sholapur ..	..	14.15	16.75	—2.60	20.90
Bijapur ..	..	4.68	42.69	+5.09	50.13
Belgaum ..	..				
Hyderabad—	..	28.04	24.35	+3.63	27.83
Aurangabad ..	..	29.13	36.00	—7.37	43.98
Nizamabad	..				
Indur ..	..	17.40	26.92	—9.52	32.27
Hyderabad ..	..				
Malabar—	..	112.76	112.63	+0.13	125.68
Mangalore ..	..	116.34	95.50	20.84	117.16
Calicut ..	..	99.04	83.02	16.00	114.51
Cochin ..	..	36.41	36.55	—0.14	64.51
Trivandrum ..	..				
Ceylon- Colombo	0.14	20.82	30.14	—9.68	84.16
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	..	20.54	29.78	—9.24	41.59
Bellary ..	..	11.49	14.20	—2.71	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	21.34	22.70	—1.36	31.23
Madras ..	..	19.75	22.86	—3.11	30.74
Bangalore ..	..	23.89	24.28	—0.39	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	11.76	10.43	+1.33	23.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	19.19	17.01	+2.18	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	10.98	10.12	—5.16	54.9

MANDIR HOLD-UP.

DACOITY WITH DEADLY WEAPONS.

Further evidence was given before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, by Bertie Gontier an Anglo-Indian who is the approver in the case in which Imamdin Sher Khan and four others are charged with criminal conspiracy and committing dacoity armed with deadly weapons.

Examined by Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, Bertie Gontier told the story of the events which led to the looting of the Bania Premji Bhanji of Rs. 11,237-5-3 at Mandvi on the night of July 14. On the night in question, the approver, together with the accused proceeded in a black Overland Car to the Red Godown in Mansion Road. The rendezvous was a Mogul tea-shop where the rest of the party had agreed to meet. In due time, the other alleged conspirators arrived and changed their clothes. Witness, in particular was dressed like a Mahomedan wearing a Turkish Fez, khaki coat and black pant some cow-dung was applied to the figure "5" of the car-number to conceal identification and the rear-light was turned off. It was arranged that one of the accused, Imamdin, should blow a call upon a whistle as the Banias were passing along the lane. There were about 5 or 6 Banias. The accused fired shots from a revolver and the Banias started hurrying and scurrying in various directions. Accused Imamdin laid out a Bania on the ground with a blow from a stick. Having finished the coup and secured the bag from the banias, the accused jumped into the car which drove away, the dacoits keeping a sharp look-out with loaded revolvers in their hands to shoot at any car that may follow them. At this stage, the Court rose for the day.

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following are some of the resolutions, passed by the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference, at its meeting held at Poona:

In view of the backwardness of the Muslims in almost every direction, this Conference requests the Muslim community to stand on its own legs and to adopt measures best calculated to ensure speedy progress. This Conference is of opinion that the community should help the Conference in raising to a lakh the amount of Rs.50,000 donated last year by H. H. the Mir Sahib of Khairpur.

This Conference regrets to note that the recommendations of the Mhaomedan Committee appointed in 1913, made to Government, regarding Muslim education, have either not been accepted or else, if in certain cases accepted, have not been given effect to and therefore this Conference most earnestly again urges that,

Provision for the regular teaching of the Holy Quran be made for Muslim pupils in all the Local Board and Municipal schools, by a whole-time Quran teacher.

This Conference recommends to Government that an industrial school should be opened at Bijapur for the benefit of the poor Mussalmans in that place.

In view of the importance of the study of Urdu and the fact that the University of Bombay has recognised it for its B. A. and M. A. examinations, this Conference again strongly urges upon Government the necessity of appointing Urdu Professors in Government Colleges on the same line as they have done for Gujarathi, Marathi and Kanarese.

AFGHANISTAN AND HEDJAZ

AFGHAN CONSUL'S STATEMENT.

We have received the following from the office of the Afghan Consul in Bombay:

In the "Khilafat" daily of 19th October, Maulana Shaukat Ali published of his having an interview with His Excellency the Afghan Consul at Bombay, wherein he states that the Consul informed him that His Majesty The King of Afghanistan holds the same views in the Hedjaz matter; as the Khilafat Committee does; I am directed by His Excellency the Consul to state that there has been some misunderstanding in the statement published in the "Khilafat" daily of the October 19th. His Excellency the Consul has never made such declaration, nor his Afghanic Majesty has ever expressed such thoughts. The Government of Afghanistan has her own views on the Hedjaz question and the report that the Afghan Delegation after their return from Hedjaz has submitted to His Majesty's Government, is still under consideration. I am further to assure the brethren of Islam that Afghanistan is ever ready to do every possible act to strengthen and advance the cause of Islam.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every

aspects. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased. Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re. 1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to

S. C. SEAL,
136, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, October 23

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year.	Last. Year.
Khandesh	..	1,774	1,942
Central India	..	6,072	7,071
Berar and Nagar	..	414	1,117
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	201
Beras	91	1,538	4,006
Central Provinces	..	569	1,928
Total Oomras	91	10,477	16,265
Dholera	..	1,972	4,250
N.W. Provinces	..	1,954	7,048
Rajputana	62	5,493	1,385
Sind-Punjab	..	2,877	3,897
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	..	5,376	10,726
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,309	5034
Cocanada	..	202	1,207
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	3,743	5,681
Persian	..	1,879	800
American	..	13,812	138
Egyptian and African	55	11,945	12,733
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	..
Total	198	66,125	75.16

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept to 21st Oct, This years	Last year
Europe	518	36,679	48,706
Japan & China	25	13,578	38,062
Coast Ports	..	1,949	2,355
Up-country by Rail.	..	17,201	871
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	200	15,938
Total	543	6,9607	95,935

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.

	To-day's price.
December	12.33+.05
January	12.43+.06
March	1266+.05
May	12.84+.04
July	13.05+.07
Middling Spot	12.60+.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Oct. 23.

	To-day's Sale Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	83,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23

	To-day's price
January	12.43+.08
March	12.62+.11
Middling Spot	12.30+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	To-day's closing.
October	6.60+.08
November	6.64+.08
December	6.68+.07
January	6.75+.08
February	6.77+0.8
March	6.84+.9
April	6.86+.09
May	6.92+.03
June	9.64+.08
July	6.99+.08
August	7.02+.08
September	7.05+.08
October	7.09+.08
Middling Spot	6.73+.03

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	To-day's closing.
October	12.82+.10
November	12.67+.10
December	12.70+.10
January	12.75+.10
February	12.75+.10
March	12.75+.10
April	12.73+.10
May	12.72+.10
June	12.69+.10
July	12.67+.10
August	12.67+.10
September	12.77+.10
October	12.72+.10
Sakellaridis F. G. F. Spot	14.50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	To-day's closing.
Scinde Good	4.65 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	4.95 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	5.25 unchgd.
Bengal Good	4.75 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	5.05 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	5.35 unchgd.
Oomra Good	5.50 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	5.80 uncgd.
Oomra Fine	6.10 unchgd.
Broach Good	5.35 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	5.75 unchgd.
Broach Fine	6.15 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 23.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £7.1/2.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Oct/Nov shipment sellers £15.3/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold, ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment nominal £17.7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Oct/Nov shipment quoted £18-5/8.
Dec/Jan shipment quoted £18/0/0.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 23.

Demand Bills 484.37

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London Oct. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—
Oct/Dec per cwt. 17/1.1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 17/4.1/2.
July/Sept per cwt 16/3.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Bombay:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/5.1/2.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Karachi:—
Jan/March per cwt. 17/6-1/4.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 23.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 56/3.
Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lbs:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/3.
Market:—Firm:
Wheat, Australian:—
Jan/Feb shipment sellers 57/9.
Market:—Firm.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi:—
Oct/Nov shipment buyers 59/6.
Wheat Choice white Karachi, 59/6, Oct/Nov shipment Hull Paid.
Wheat Afloat to the United Kingdom 4,075,000 quarters.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed, Calcutta Oct/Nov shipment sellers £17:7.6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton Nov/Dec shipment sellers £17:7.6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 23

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. Nov/Dec delivery Buyers 31/6
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt Jan/Apl delivery Buyers 31/6

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 23.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton, Oct/Nov shipment Offered £ 16-1/8
Market: Steady.
Linseed, Bombay, ton Oct/Nov shipment London sellers £18:0:0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 23.

Silver—America and the continent sold Bazaars bought.
Spot 24 3/8 Forward 24 1/8.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct 23

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £ 4.4-11 1/2
T T Madrid on London 32.06+14

London, Oct. 23.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP DYSPEPSIA

The easiest, quickest, and surest way to stop dyspepsia is to remove the cause of the trouble. Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to, or accompanied by, an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress almost instantly disappear. For this purpose the best thing known is to take a little of that harmless antacid, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia (powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day and take after eating or whenever pain is felt, and you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely. Try it to-day.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Oct. 23.

B C RATE:—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13-16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32 Ready
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8 Nov.
Bank's buying 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 11/32-3/8 Jan-Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 277 3/4.
Bank's buying T T 276
Bank's buying D D 275.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 270.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1145
Bank's buying D D 1215
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1230
JAPAN—
Banking's selling T T 135 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 days 132 1/4.
HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D 127 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling 162
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4.
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 89 3/4.
New York Cross Rate:—London 4.84 13/16 22nd instant
London—Japan 2/0 5/32 22nd inst.
London—Paris 162/00 22nd inst.
London—Belgium 173.00 22nd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 22nd inst.
London—Italy 112.00 22nd inst.
London—Prague 164.00 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc Acceptance 3m/s	1/6 3/16
Fct Demand	1115
American Dollars	277
Hongkong Dollars	127 3/4
Shanghai	162
Japan	134 1/4
Singapore	157 1/4

Market steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay Oct. 23.

Gold £ 4.4. 11½ 22nd inst.
Silver London Reay £24 3/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 1/8 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 51 15/16 cts
Lonon Discounts 3 Mos 4 25/32 per cent. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/8 per cent 22nd inst.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 3/4 per cent. 3 mos. 2 per cent 6 mos 3 per cent. 12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay Oct. 23.

Sovereigns Ready 13/8/3
Sovereigns Forward 13/8/3
National Bank Bar Gold 21/12/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 57/2
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 57/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 54/14.

London Oct. 22

Bar gold ready s. 84/11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 24/6
Silver forward, d. 24/2
TONE OF SILVER.—
Weak China and Continent sold. American offered freely. Market has father a declining tendency.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Ready:—21.7-9.
Ashoo Opening 21/7/6 at 6 p.m. 21/7/6
Kartak Opening 21/7/6 at 6 p.m. 21/7/3
Market steady

SILVER.

Bombay Oct. 23.

Ready:—57/4
Vaida. Opening 57/4 Highest 57/8 at 6 p.m 57-8
Vaida Opening 54/10 Highest 55/1 at 6 p.m. 55/1
Vaida Bagsar Opening 54/7 Highest 54/14 at 6 p.m. 54/14.
Teji Mandi Kartak Opening 2/8
Vaida Magsar Openink 3/8
Market steady

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 23.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4.25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 23

T. T. Berlin on London 20.38.3/8
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.12.3/8
T. T Brussels on London 172.40+.35
T T Midrid on London 32.06+.14
T T Milan on London 111.50+.25
T T Berne on London 25.12+.02
T T Paris on London 161.25+2.00

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Oct 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	58 0 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1¾	57 4 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German		57 0 0
Brass German	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	60 8 0
Copper, German	1	61 8 0
Copper German	1¼	61 8 0
Panchteka joint		32 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead Rangooni		25 8 0
Lead, country		23 8 0
Koger Brass Metal		56 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Bros 1¼ to 1½, 13/4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 0 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay Oct. 23.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/7.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/14

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 103/4.

5 per cent Loan due 1933 (Tax Free, Rs. 104/10.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs 108/8.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/4.

6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 114/12

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New India Assurance Co., Ld., was held on Friday, Mr. V. B. Saklatwalla presiding.

The Chairman moved the following resolution passed by the extraordinary general meeting on the 7th instant:—

"That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rupees Ten Crores divided into 800,000 Shares of Rs. 125 each of which 474,737 Shares have been issued and are now outstanding with Rs. 25 each paid up and Rs. 100 each uncalled thereon to Rupees Six Crores divided into 300,000 Shares of Rs. 75 each with Rs. 15 each paid up and Rs. 60 each uncalled on the 474,737 Shares already issued and now outstanding and that such reduction be effected by returning by the instalments and at the times hereinafter mentioned to the holders of the 474,737 Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding paid up Capital to the extent of Rs. 10 per Share and by extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled Capital on all the 800,000 Shares to the extent of Rs. 40 per Share and reducing the nominal amount on each of the said 80,000 Shares from Rs. 125 to Rs. 75; and that a moiety of the said sum of Rs. 10 per Share to be returned to the holders of the 474,737 Shares which have been issued and are now outstanding be paid to them on the expiration of two months from the date of the Order of the High Court confirming this resolution for reduction of Capital and that the other moiety on the expiration of fourteen months from the date of the same Order."

Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla seconded the motion and being put to the vote it was carried unanimously.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler will deliver the Convocation Address of Patna University on November 20th. His Excellency will review the progress made in the University education during his term of five years, as the head of the Provincial Administration and Chancellor of the University.

LEWIS AND JONES WEEKLY CIRCULAR,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities have been a fairly steady but quiet market. There has been some enquiry for taxable issues, and business was done in 4% 1960/70 and 5% 1929/47; at Rs. 88/13 & Rs. 102/3 respectively, whilst 4% 1931/36 is wanted at Rs. 94 3/4. 3 1/2 paer & 5% 1945/55 are slightly lower at Rs. 77/7 & Rs. 108/7, with prices of other issues unchanged.

The note issue has been deflated by a further five crores by cancelling a corresponding amount of Government Securities held in India.

Bank rate is unchanged at 4%.

Closing prices of Securities are as follows:—

		Redn. Yield
3 1/2%	Rupee Paper	77. 7 4.09
4 %	Conversion Loan	94.12 4.24
4 %	1960/70	88.12 4.16
5 %	1925 (taxable)	103. 0 4.12
5 %	1929/47 do.	102. 2 4.39
5 %	1933 (taxfree)	104.10 4.22
5 %	1945/55 do.	108. 7 4.47
5 1/2%	1928 (taxfree)	107. 2 4.10
6 %	1927 ,,	102. 0 3.88
6 %	1930 ,,	107. 0 3.98
6 %	1931 ,,	108. 2 4.08
6 %	1932 ,,	109. 2 4.16
6 1/2%	Bom. Dev. Loan	114. 0 4.43

COTTON MILL SHARES

Mill shares have been a dull and narrow market, and prices were affected to a certain extent by the sharp fall in silver and a weaker cotton market. Dyeings and Fazuls touched Rs. 867 1/2 and Pearls Rs. 502 1/2, but close better to-day on some demand at Rs. 883 3/4 and Rs. 521 1/4.

We quote:—

	21.10.26	14.10.26
Bombay Dyeing	883 3/4	986 1/4
Century	372 1/2	375
Crescent	177 1/2	180
Pabaney	230	240
Fazulbhoy	883 3/4	888 1/4
New Great	308 3/4	315
Pearl	521 1/4	521 1/4
Swadeshi	429 1/2	502 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Railways continue to be a dull market. there being few buyers at current prices, Larkhanas were done at Rs. 79 & Upper Sinds at Rs. 78 1/2. Tapti Valleys have eased to Rs. 707 1/2, whilst there are sellers of Central Provinces at Rs. 114.

Banks. In the bsence of any buying orders from Calcutta owing to the Puja Holidays, little interest has been taken in Imperials, which have eased to Rs, 1432 1/2 & Rs. 362 1/2. Bank of Barodas have improved to Rs. 86 with buyers over, Bank of India have sellers at Rs. 74 1/2 and Centrals are steady at Rs. 28/10.

Cements. have eased on profit taking, Bundis closing at Rs. 20 3/4, Katnis at Rs. 108 3/4 and Indians at Rs. 127 1/2. Punjab ordys. have buyers at Rs. 5/14. Katni 1st. prefs. were done at Rs. 105, whilst 2nd. pref. are somewhat scarce at Rs. 94.

Tata Hydro Group. Andra Valley Ord. and Tata Power Ord have been adversely affected by profit taking, closing at Rs. Rs. 745 & Rs. 627 1/2 respectively. Hydro Ordy. after easing to Rs. 1106 1/4 close fairly steady at Rs. 1120. We quote:—

	21.10.26	14.10.26
Andra Valley Ord.	745	785
do. Pref.	1015	1010
Tata Hydro Ord.	1120	1130
Tata Hydro Pref.	980	970
Tata Power Ord.	627 1/2	655
do. Pref.	790	790

Tata Iron & Steel. The 1st. Pref. are scarce at Rs. 138 c. d. whilst there are sellers of the 2nd. Pref.s at Rs. 72 1/2. The Ord. & Defd. have fluctuated somewhat under speculative influences and close at Rs. 58 & Rs. 216 1/4 respectively.

We quote:—

	21.10.26	14.10.26
Ordinary	58	58 1/4
Deferred	216 1/4	226 1/4
1st. Pref.	138	138
2nd. Pref.	72 1/2	72 1/2

Bombay Burma are easier at Rs. 521 1/4 with small business.

Trams are lower at Rs. 131 1/4 and are a somewhat narrow market.

Manganese keep steady with small business. C.I.M's are Rs. 27 3/4 are Shivrajpurs Rs. 47 1/4.

Bombay Ugandas are unchanged at Rs. 52.

New Indias are lower at Rs. 22 1/2.

Bombay Steam ord. are quoted at Rs. 172 1/2, having shed 10 points on the week. The Pref. are steady at Rs. 232 1/2 x. d.

(Continued from Column 6.)

recommend 100 per cent. duty on hosiery. Can you claim that the consumers in India should pay Rs. 111 lakhs per annum more to keep your 60 machines in India alive?

A.—By protection more machinery will come into existence. The industry also is in its initial stage.

Chairman.—You should try to make it paying.

Witness.—It is not possible.

LATEST MACHINERY.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of machines used in Japan?

A.—Japan makes its own machines.

Q. Have you got the latest pattern of machinery in your factory?

Yes—. Yes. We bought in 1920 and 1921.

The Board then adjourned till Wednesday next when the Director of Information will be examined

INDIAN HOSIERY INDUSTRY,

ARGUMENTS FOR PROTECTION.

PLEA FOR IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN HOSIERY.

The Indian Tariff Board examined Mr. Baldeodas V. Parikh representing the Fine Knitting Co., Ld., Ahmedabad. Witness gave a brief history of his concern as to how from a private capital of Rs. 1,000 a limited company with authorised capital of Rs. 1,30,000 was formed and referred to the superior quality of the articles manufactured which received prizes and medals at various exhibitions. Witness complained however that though they succeeded in turning out marketable qualities which had a good sale the prizes realised did not give them any profit. Up to this time the agents' firm had not got a single pie for their labour, their remuneration being on profit. He ascribed the chief reason of the bad state of the company to the keen competition of the Japanse goods.

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

Later on owing to circumstances resulting from the Great War, the company made profits up to 1919, but in 1920 they again began to feel keen competition with the Japanese goods and the profit began to decrease, and the company found it difficult to compete with imported Japanese goods in manufacturing articles from imported hosiery yarns from England and so they decided to prepare yarn themselves here as hosiery yarns were not available in India. Thereupon the company raised their authorised capital from Rs. 1,30, 000 to Rs. 11,70,000 but got only a paid up capital of Rs. 5,41,360 and installed a plant of 9,000 ring spindles making a capital debt of Rs. 5,50,000 and transferring their hosiery plant from Barejadi to Ahmedabad in 1923. We prepared special yarn for hosiery articles and you will see from the sample enclosed that it is in no way inferior to the imported Japanese articles of the same qualities but the price realised for the same is not remunerative as similar articles from Japan are sold very cheap. You will please see from the last balance sheet and the statement of profit and loss that the status of the company is day by day weakening and if not timely helped, this hard made industry will expire.

Continuing he said:—You will kindly see from the statement showing the yearly value of cotton hosiery imported into British India from the different countries during the five years ending 31st March, 1926 herewith enclosed, that the value of imported hosiery from Japan was more than doubled in 1925-26 compared to 1921-22 and the majority of qualities are more than quadrupled as the prices of hosiery articles are cheaper by 50 per cent. now than they were in 1921. You will also see that in 1925-26 nearly 80 per cent. of the total value of imported hosiery is from Japan and 2 1|2 per cent. only from the United Kingdom and 17 1|2 per cent. from other foreign countries.

Under these circumstances, we request you to recommend the Government of India to levy one hundred per cent. import duty on imported hosiery articles in order to protect Indian hosiery industry which is in its nascent state and we would at the same time say that these percentages are not high looking to Japan and also to the protection given by the Government of India of 200 per cent. to the match industry which is also in a nascent state. Also we beg to refute the argument that by protecting the industries, when protection is given to an industry, many concerns spring up to manufacture those articles and make a healthy competition and the prices become normal in a few years. Moreover unemployment in the country is reduced to some extent and also the buying capacity of a nation increases and no consumer can grudge a small profit to his home manufacturers. The Governments of the United States and Japan and other States in Europe and America have brought their people to very prosperous states by protecting their home industries by raising high tariff walls. It is the foremost duty of the Government to protect industries in their nascent state and even the British Government which is known for its free-trade principle, has now imposed a high tariff on the import of artificial silk yarn in order to protect the English artificial silk yarn industry.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

Examined by the chairman witness said he did not know of any other hosiery factory besides his own. Witness was unable to state the total production in pounds per year in his factory. He admitted he represented but a fraction of the industry.

The chairman pointed out to the witness that before he came with his representation he should have equipped himself with the conditions prevailing in other parts of India.

Continuing witness said hosiery yarn received very little twist. He used 20s. and 30s. in his factory. One operative attended each machine which required special training. The operative received Rs. 35 per month. He did not know how many machines an operative in Japan attended.

NASCENT INDUSTRY.

Q.—Is there any special reason why you

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3.40 p.m.

Wadia Fire Temple anniversary celebrations, Dr. J. J. Mody presiding, at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, October 26.

Special Meeting of the B. P. C. C., Congress House, 5.30 p.m.; (2) Ordinary meeting, 6.30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 27.

Protest meeting against 18d. ratio at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6 p.m., Sir V. Sassoon presiding.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-day (Monday).

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme of vocal and instrumental music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club, to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV., wave-length 387 metres.

KIRTAN CEREMONY IN TEMPLE.

Shree Dada Maharaj of Satara will give a religious discourse and Shrimati Sumatibai Kirtikar will perform Kirtan from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Luxmi Narayan Temple, Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Bombay Branch of the Swarajya Party there will be a public meeting at the Congress House compound to-day (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. Satyamurthi will speak on the ensuing Council elections. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress house.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House as per Requisitions received from members to consider the election complaints against the Byculla and Mandvi Wards, District Congress Committees (as required by the rule No. XIII A and XV of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

ANNIVERSARY DAY OF WADIAJI FIRE TEMPLE.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal the Parsis will celebrate the anniversary day of Wadiaji's Fire Temple by holding a public gathering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Shamsh-ul-Ulma Dr. Jiwanji J. Mody will preside. There will be music songs, recitations and short lectures from Messrs. J. R. Dastur, H. J. Dadachanji, Dara N. Marshall, Miss Mani Chubb and Miss Gool Bhagat. At the end of the programme prizes will be distributed among the successful students of colleges, schools and madressas. The meeting is open to all.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA AND POONA MUSLIMS.

At a recent meeting, the Poona Muslims expressed their great appreciation of the timely and valuable intervention of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb with the editor of the Marathi Encyclopaedia. The settlement reached and the terms of the apology are fully satisfactory to the majority of Moslems.

SAD TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.

On Friday at about 7 p.m. an accident occurred to a young Hindu employed in the Bombay Municipality as a servant. Chimaji Gopal, (20), it appears was going to Dadar with his mother-in-law. He boarded a tram car, near Victoria Gardens, but his mother-in-law being left behind he jumped off with the result that his right foot was separated under the wheels of the tram-car. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was advised to undergo amputation but he refused to do so and preferred to go home.

HINDU'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

On Friday evening information was received at the Byculla Police Hospital that one Vitti, a Mangalorean Hindu was admitted to the J. J. Hospital and died soon after, death being due to acid poisoning. The Coroner was therefore, informed of the incident who held an inquest and after recording identification evidence sent the viscera to the Chemical Analyser for report. The inquest was adjourned till the 6th proximo.

ALL INDIA INSTITUTION.

The Indian Currency League, it is now known, will be an All-India organisation with the following office-bearers:

President: The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri.

Vice-Presidents: Sir Victor Sasson, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Lala Harkishen Lal, Mr. B. Chakravarty, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. J. A. Wadia.

Sir Victor Sassoon continues to be the Chairman of the Executive Council with Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Hon. Ttreasurer and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw as Hon. Treasurer and tary.—Free Press.

ALLEGED SALE OF WIFE.

STORY OF THE SHAME.

EXPERIENCE IN BROTHEL

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court is engaged in hearing a case of a revolting nature where husband alleged to have sold his wife to a life of shame, to the tender mercies of a brothel-keeper.

Dhenubai, the unfortunate victim, unfolded in low whispers, the story of her shame. She told the story of her marriage, about five years ago, to her husband, the first accused Mohonji Pallan, who brought her to Bombay, in the beginning of the year. Her husband was employed in a grain dealer's shop but gave it up. He took up another shop at Khetvadi first lane. Here at the 2nd shop she met Amritabai, the 2nd accused, a brothel-keeper. A few days later, both the accused took her out for a drive to Khetwadi tenth lane, where she was introduced into a room. To her utter astonishment, a Gujerati was introduced when and she was it is alleged, asked to place herself at his disposal. Persuation having failed, she was it is further alleged threatened with violence. For a period of ten days, the unhappy woman was compelled to lead a life of forced prostitution. Illness came to her as a blessing in disguise and after much difficulty she managed to communicate with a relation of her's, one Khimji Sojpal. But she shifted the premises to Gawalia Tank Road, where she was again, it is alleged, subjected to a life of shame. One of her visitors an old man named Kivachand Dossa, has been laid by the heels and is charged with rape.

Her relation, Khimji, however, tracked her down to her place at Gawalia Tank Road, and managed to get an interview with her. The police were informed and Inspector Lyons of the Lamington Road Police Station, instituted inquiries and rescued the woman from her prison-house, The case is proceeding.

CHARGED WITH DEALING IN COUNTER-FEIT NOTES.

CHINAMAN COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate, passed orders to-day committing a Chinaman one Chin Mou to the next sessions of the High Court. Mr. Barodia, Prosecuting Inspector, led the evidence while Mr. St. John, pleader defended the accused.

According to the prosecution story, it appears that on the 5th September last, one Chin Sin, a Chinaman presented fifteen half-burnt notes of Rs. 10 each at the Currency Office. The attention of the Currency Officer was drawn to the fact that the notes were counter-feit. The Police were informed and on their arrival questioned the Chinaman, who pointed out to the accused as the party who had given him the notes. The Police thereupon, proceeded to the premises of the Club and conducted a search for other counterfeit notes but no other notes were disclosed. As the accused made various statements, he was taken to the C. I. D. office and placed under arrest. His worship, held that a 'prima facie' case was made under Section 489 B (trafficking in counterfeit notes) of the Indian Penal Code, and directed the accused to be tried at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

HORNBY-VILLARD MOTOR SMASH.

The picturesque scenery of the Hornby-Villard figured largely in the proceedings before Mr. P. L. Thakar, the 6th Presidency Magistrate, when Mahomed Yakoob was put up before the Court as the person responsible for the motor smash on the night of Wednesday the 20th instant; Inspeltor Barodia led the evidence while the accused was defended by Mr. Pradhan, pleader. Mr. St. John pleader watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Venilal Kothari, a resident of Deolali, explained how on the night in question, he had attended a play at the Ripon Theatre at Grant Road. After the play, he and a friend engaged a taxi and ordered the driver to proceed to the Hornby-Villard to enjoy the picturesque scenery of New Chowpatty. Their car was proceeding at a leisurely pace when another car, driven by the accused, came upon their own car in an opposite direction at a furious speed. The impact was so terrible that the witness and his friend were thrown right out of the car and sustained injuries in various parts of the body. Both the cars were damaged.

In answer to the Court, witness stated that the accused was accompanied by another friend and two ladies. Further examined by Mr. Barodia, witness stated that a loud noise in the car of the accused drew his attention to the car when it was about 20 paces away.

The case is proceeding.

ALLEGED INSULT AND ASSAULT.

A SENSATIONAL CASE.

A sensational case was heard by Mr. S. S. Ranguekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday afternoon in which the Parties concerned were all residents of the Taj Mahal Hotel. The complainant in this case was Capt. Wedderburn Maxwell of Royal Artillery, Lahore, who was on his way to Lahore after his return from England with his wife and had put up in the Taj Mahal Hotel. He alleged in his information that three officials of Nampukh State insulted and assaulted him and applied for immediate summons as he was leaving for England.

In the afternoon Intizarwali Khan Mohomed Sultan Mohomed Delhi and P. Mirza the accused appeared before the Magistrate with their pleader, Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, while the complainant came with Mr. Payne Solicitor. An affort was made to compromise the case but without successs. The allegations of the complainant were that when he was going to his room with his wife in the hotel he saw the accused in his room. On his asking him as to what he was doing there, he abused him.

After the statement of the complainant was recorded the case was postponed till the 29th instant.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT CHINCH BUNDER.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO BUILDING AND STORES.

In the early hours of Saturday morning a disastrous fire brake out in a row of six godowns at Chinch Bunder road which resulted in a loss of nearly half a lakh of rupees. The godown was stored with bags of gum, almond nuts and bee-wax etc. Owing to the inflammable nature of the articles stored, the fire spread out in a terrific blaze, and if it was not due to the arduous efforts of the fire brigade it would have proved disastrous.

The firemen fought the flames heroically with six lines and brought the fire under control after two hours. The damage done to the building is estimated at Rs. 16,000 while to the articles to the extent of Rs. 27,000. The building belonged to Mr. Amritlal Amarchand while the merchant who suffered in the fire are Messrs. Tamboli and Co., Abdul Karim Gulamali, R. Assaria and Co, Sunderji Ladha, Virji Jetha and Jeran Haridas. The cause of the fire is not known.

EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH RASH DRIVING.

SIR A. MARTEN AS CHIEF WITNESS.

An interesting case was decided by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, third presidency Magistrate, on Saturday in which Mr. J. B. Greaves of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co, was charged under the Motor and Vehicles Act and the Chief Justice of Bombay figured as a witness in chief.

According to the evidence of Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay at 8-20 p.m. on March 12 last while he was being driven along Queen's Road in his motor car, the accused drove his car from behind at a speed of 30 to 40 miles an hour and overtook Sir Amberson's car on the wrong side. Sir Amberson took down the number of the accused's car and as no police Sergeant was on duty there at the time reported the matter to the Commissioner of Police.

Soon after the incident Sir Amberson went on leave and before his return the accused also went on leave and therefore the case could not be heard till to-day.

Accused's Defence.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said the complainant's car was right in front of him and though he blew the horn the complainant's car did not move aside, so he had to overtake him on the wrong side. The accused added he had been driving a car since 1918 and had driven all over the British Isles, the Continent and British India, covering a mileage of about a hundred thousand miles without any accident. He could not say at what speed he was driving on the day in question as the incident happened in March last.

The Magistrate believed the prosecution story and observed that to constitute an offence it was not necessary that an accident should take place. It was sufficient if the circumstances were such as to warrant the Court arriving at the conclusion that it was likely to cause injury to person. It was, therefore, very rash on the part of the accused to have overtaken the car on the wrong side and at a high speed especially as Queen's Road was dangerous for traffic between 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 60 and ordered the accused's license to be endorsed.

BINNY MILL FIRING.

QUESTIONS IN MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

MYSORE, October 21.

At question time in the Mysore Representative Assembly to-day, the two main questions related to the opening of fire by the police during the rioting at the Binny Mill. Supplementary questions on this subject occupied a good deal of time. The main points were as towhethe ir was justifiable to fire without warning and whether a Magistrate had authorise the opening of fire.

Answering on behalf of Government, the Law Secretary said that the rioters were distinctly warned before firing was resorted to, and no Magistrate was available at the moment, nor was the order of a Magistrate necessary in extreme cases.—A. P.

CUTCH PEOPEL'S CONFERENCE.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES.

DEMAND FOR BETTER ADMINISTRATION.

The Cutch Peoples' Conference met for the second day on Saturday afternoon in the spacious pandal erected for the purpose at New Chinch Bunder, Mr. Shoorjee Vallabhdas presiding. The attendance of the delegates and visitors or both sexes was much larger on Saturday than the previous day; and the whole pandal was practically crowded by a crowd of people most of whom wore khaddar caps and some having full khaddar dress on. Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas attended the Conference later in the afternoon.

The proceedings began with the recitation of the National Anthem by school girls who were followed by boys singing patriotic songs exhorting the audience to sacrifice their all for the redress of their grievances in Cutch. The Secretary of the conference then read out messages of sympathy received from those who could not attend the Conference. Prominent among them was Mr. Amritlal Sheth, Editor of the "Saurashtra" of Rampur who asked the Cutchis to continue their struggle for their birth right.

GRIEVANCES OF CUTCHIS

The proceedings then commenced with a motion from Mr. Mathuradas Motani proposing the formation of the Cutchi People's Conference the constitution of which might be accepted thereafter. In moving the resolution, Mr. Motani dwelt at length upon the importance and necessity of an institution like the conference through which the grievances of Cutchis in Cutch and elsewhere could be redressed. He then went on to describe the various and manifold grievances of the Cutchis which he said could be easily done away with if they were properly brought before the authorities. The Conference, he said, would be such an institution as would represent the just and proper grievances of the people and would propose schemes for their betterment to the authorities in Cutch.

Mr. Purushotam Dhanji seconded the resolution which on being put to vote was carried 'nem con'.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE CONFERENCE

Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo (Bombay) next moved the following resolution:

Resolved that this Conerence adopts the appended constitution and aims of the Cutch Peoples' Conference and that the business of the Conference will be conducted according to that constitution in future.

After Mr. Rowjee Sojpal seconded the resolution, it was put to vote and was unanimously carried.

The President then moved a resolution of loyalty towards the Cutch State and its ruler which was also unanimously carried.

Mr. B. N. Mahisheri then moved: That this Conference considers the freedom of speech and press as the birthright of the Cutchis and requests the Cutch Durbar to recognise those rights.

The resolution was duly seconded by Mr. Chhaganlal B. Mehta (Editor of Cutch "Kesari") and was carried unanimously.

Mr. Dharamsi Khengar with the support of Mr. Kantiprasad Antani moved a resolution voicing the strong protest of the Conference against the policy of banning any newspaper from entering the limits of the State without proceeding legally against it for any of its alleged offences, adopted by the Cutch State and urging the State authorities to remove the ban against "Cutch Vartaman" and "Cutch Kesari" of Ahmedabad early.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth (Bombay) moved that the Conference was of opinion that the authorities in Cutch should respect the constitution as formed and recognised by legislation.

In a vigorous speech, Mr. Mavji described how every man going to Cutch either from Bombay or elsewhere was troubled by the Cutch police and various other authorities. He also narrated the troubles and difficulties the permanent residents of Cutch had to suffer at the hands of the servants of the State and appealed to those responsible for better Government to remove the black spots on the administration of the State.

Messrs. Vrajlal Chhaya and Shivji Devshi Shah supported the motion which was adopted.

The following two resolutions were also passed by the conference.

This conference is of opinion that the present system of administration of justice in Cutch state is unsatisfactory and that the following changes are inevitably necessary to make the Judicial Department in the state more useful to the subjects:—

(1) Standing Committee to add or alter laws when necessary.

(2) The introduction of the Jury in all criminal courts.

(3) Examination of Cutchi pleaders at regular intervals.

(4) Consideration of qualifications of all Judicial officials.

(5) Permission to pleaders practising in British India to practise in Cutch.

CUTCH ADMINISTRATION.

This Conference is firmly of opinion that the administration of the Cutch State should be made more responsible to the subjects soon; and therefore the conference urges the Cutch Darbar to introduce the following reforms in the administration early.

(1) Gramya, Taluka and Town Panchayats of elected representatives of the people.

(2) An elected Legislative Council with powers to sanction all acts in force in the Cutch State, to sanction the budget i.e., items of expenditure including the one to be incurred by the Royal family etc.

(3) An Executive responsible to the legislature.

After passing the resolutions, the conference adjourned till Sunday noon.

Before the sessions concluded its sitting several other resolutions were passed which would be published in a subsequent issue.

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE ROMAN SINGERS AGAIN.

"In a short return visit to Bombay the Roman singers opened with a concert at the Excelsior on Saturday night. No introduction was necessary as these artists made themselves very popular with lovers of music here some weeks ago and a select audience were present to receive them. The programme opened with Verdi's "Crusaders' Chorus" from "L'Lombardi" in which the company took part. Miss Bradford's songs in English were much appreciated and she was called upon for an encore. Another item, in the first half, which appealed to the audience was the duet from "Othello," sung by Sig. Sarti and Russo. One never tires of hearing the Mathinata and the manner in which the Roman singers set in forth will not change this state of affairs. The second part of the programme was as good as its predecessor but perhaps it would be better if so many encores were not accorded as this tends to prolong the programme out of proportion. Special mention must be made of Signor Sarti that brilliatn tenor. His Siciliana from "Cavalleria Rusticana" was much appreciated. The Soldiers' chorus from Gounod's "Faust" was a fitting end to a well selected programme.

PATHE CINEMA.

If you wish to get a glimpse of something usual and something unusual, something very realistic, yet quite romantic, something that reveals with a master study of detail the morbid life of the underworld, yet is the very essence of culture and refinement, see "Cornered," which opened at the Royal Opera House on Saturday night.

The leading role is a dual characterisation, that of twin sisters. Both sisters live in different worlds, one in poverty and the other in wealth, and each does not know of the other's existence. The story begins to move when the discovery is made by the leading figures of Chinatown that a certain heiress resembles their pal, who is in reality sister to the heiress. Complications arise when the girl of Chinatown is sent to the home of the heiress, who has left the city, to establish herself in the household as the heiress. Then comes the real difficulty, when the girl returns. The heiress is taken for the thief and her sister pretends to be mistress of the house. There is a rousing climax with the discovery that the girls are sisters, and a conclusion that cannot help pleasing the spectator.

Marie Prevost, as the twins, is at her best in a characterisation which seems strangely suited to her. The rest of the cast was also chosen with discretion, since it includes John Roche, Rockcliffe Fellowes, Raymond Hatton, Wilfred Lucas and Cissy Fitdgerald.

DEATH OF "HINDU" EDITOR.

MR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

News has just been received here of the sad death of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" at Madanpalli. He was suffering from tuberculosis for the last ten months and was taken to Madanpalli Sanatorium for treatment where he expired this evening. He was forty years old and took up the editorship of the "Hindu" on the death of Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar in 1923.—A. P.

The body of Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, editor of the "Hindu" who died at Madanapalli this evening will be brought to Madras by motor and the funeral will take place to-morrow. The offices of the "Hindu" will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the deceased.—A. P.

MADRAS, October, 23.

The body of the late Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar editor of the Hindu was brought to Madras this morning from Madnapalli by motor. The funeral took place shortly afterwards and was attended by a large number of relatives and other mourners.—Associated Press.

PLEA FOR "FULL-FLEDGED" REFORMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHWAR, October 23.

A mass meeting of the residents of Peshawar was held under the presidentship of Agha Syed Lal Badshah Sahib, Vice-President, local Khilafat, Committee on Friday. Among the resolutions passed was the following: This meeting of the residents of Peshawar expresses its sorrow over the fact that the proposed addresses do not contain our oft-repeated demand for full-fledged reforms and respectfully approach H. E. The Viceroy that the long cherished desire of this province be graciously accepted and full-fledged reforms as those obtained in other provinces be kindly extended to this province.

FOLLOW THE CONGRESS

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAVEN, October 23.

Messrs. Annashaeb Paranjpye Shankarrao Deo and party came to Dharrangaon on Friday morning. A meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Devakinandan in the Darga. Both the speakers asked the audience to stand and vote for the Congress Mr. Deo said the only way to improve the condition of the masses was to remove the present costly Government, and the way to that was to follow the Congress. Mr. Rajamal Shet the Congress Candidate also spoke.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH FORMED.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Currency League, interviewed by the Associated Press, said that he was now in a position to announce the formation of the League and the names of its All-India office-bearers, as well as of the Bombay Executive Committee.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is the President of the League and among the Vice-Presidents for the present, are Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Lala Harkishen Lal, Hon. Mr. Khaparde, Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., Mr. B. Chakravarty, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. J. N. Wadia."

Asked as to what the object of the League was, Mr. Jamnadas stated, that the object of the League was:

(1) To encourage and provide facilities for a systematic and impartial study of questions relating to Currency, so that a Currency policy best suited to the interests of India may be evolved, (2) To educate public opinion throughout India with regard to the disadvantages of fixing the rate of exchange at Is. 6d., as recommended by the majority of the Royal Commission on Currency and Finance and the advantages of fixing the same at 1sh. 4d., as recommended by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in his minute of dissent.

The League is a non-sectarian, non-political body and has among its members people who hold diametrically opposite political views, but who are agreed on the one question of the ratio.

The Honorary Treasurer of the League and the Chairman of the Executive Committee at Bombay will be Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart. We are making arrangements to form branches in other parts of India and before long we hope to announce the formation of various branches throughout India. One such branch has already been established in the Deccan under the Presidentship of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the League will be held on Wednesday, the 27th instant at 6 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the Presidentship of Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., when resolutions condemning the 18d. ratio and the policy of deflation will be passed.—A. P.

18D. RATIO.

PROTEST MEETING ON WEDNESDAY.

The first public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Currency League will be held at 6 p.m. on Wednesday (the 27th instant), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., to pass resolutions condemning the 18d. ratio and the policy of deflation. The names of the speakers will be announced hereafter.

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(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
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The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).
GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926
The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926
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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, OCTOBER, 25, 1926.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

Lord Reading disgusted India by the manner in which he developed the art of saying nothing at ponderous length whenever he chose to speak upon the question of constitutional reform. Lord Birkenhead has developed a new method. Like Lord Reading he indulges in the old familiar cant of co-operation, but he relieves the monotony by a characteristic blend of sanctimonius humbug, hypocritical praise, and boastful bluff. His latest speech delivered at Guildhall is an apt illustration of his manner. There is first the verbal recognition of the value of India to the Empire and the services rendered by her to it in every crisis. Lord Birkenhead, Reuter informs us, laid stress on the dependence of the Empire on India's military resources and recalled that in the course of his twelve years in the Cabinet there had been five occasions on which they had removed troops from India and this led him to an eloquent description of India's contribution to the war "which revealed what association with her meant at a time of Imperial danger." What is the grateful response that Britain, on behalf of the Empire, has made to India for services rendered in the past and still being rendered in the present? A reform scheme which is a camouflage prolonging her agony by its studied flouting of the principle of self-determination for the vindication of which the Great War was fought and the perpetuation of her political and economic subjection in the interests of England. Lord Birkenhead ignores this shameful ingratitude of his country and indulges in cruel mockery of India when he patronisingly refers to his feeling that "they (the British people) had to deal with a deeply proud and sensitive civilisation", that "they were not considering the affairs of a country of mushroom growth but an ancient and proud congeries of civilisations, philosophies and religions and that "it was not a matter to be dealt" with flippantly. But Lord Birkenhead's own manner of dealing with it is not only flippant but also supercilious. He ignores altogether the fact that the Reforms have been tried by men who considered them workable, that they have been found wanting and that the representatives of the people have made a unanimous demand for real freedom and he supports his hypocritical plea for cooperation with the threat that "the experiment was little likely to be extended as the result of either a menace or a refusal to co-operate" and the arrogant claim that the British people are the "trustees" of India and if they "left India to-morrow India would dissolve into anarchy" and that "they had no intention of leaving India to-morrow". The threat and the claim hardly, accord either with Lord Birkenhead's appreciation of India's services to the Empire or with her status, according to his own admission, in the comity of nations. The explanation of this inconsistency is obvious. India is valuable to Britain as a milch-cow and Britain has no desire to let go her hold on her until the avenging logic of facts compels her to recognise the wisdom in her own interests, of coming to a settlement.

Meanwhile, Lord Birkenhead can contemplate with perfect equanimity and self-complacency the time when an Indian will, as a Premier of India, say "I, on behalf of India, shake hands with you on behalf of England", as a comfortably distant one. He can afford to luxuriate in this sense of security as regards India's domination by Britain so long as India does not realise and exert her strength. From the point of view that Lord Birkenhead represents there could be no more favourable atmosphere than that afforded by India to-day—an India weak and helpless as a result of divided counsels and clash of personalities. There is no patriotic Indian but is distressed by the spectacle of the internecine struggle which is now going on in the guise of an electioneering campaign and which is demoralising and paralysing the national forces working for freedom and thereby contributing to the strength and merriment of the bureaucracy. The manner in which the present election campaign is being carried on is a measure of the self-deception into which we, as a nation, are sometimes apt to hypnotize ourselves in moments of crisis. In the pre-occupation with the elections, many of us seem to have forgotten that after all these elections are not the realities that they are in self-governing countries and that in giving more importance to them than they deserve we are in danger of missing the reality of a united and, therefore, effective front which alone will dislodge the bureaucracy from its position of power. We have on a previous occasion expressed our view that having ourselves no faith in the Councils—those playthings of designing bureaucracy—we wish the name and authority of the Congress had not been dragged in the petty squabbles of an electioneering campaig conducted as it is now. That wish gains in intensity as the campaign progresses. What is the object of the present campaign? Is it, as in other countries, the use of freedom already enjoyed by the people or is it the winning of freedom itself? If it is the latter and if the Congress is to be be the supreme exponent of national aspirations and the most effective instrument for translating them into reality, is it not the duty of all Indians to see that all organised efforts made by them should be calculated to enhance the prestige and increase the power of that great national institution? The question that every voter has to ask himself is how he should exercise his right so as to secure this and no other end. It is his duty to see that his obedience to the mandate of the Congress should not defeat its purpose, namely, the evolution of sufficient national strength to bend the bureaucracy to the people's will. He will best obey the mandate by not ignoring vital facts. One of these facts is that the future work in the Councils, whatever it may be, must be effective from the point of view of the nation's objective and that it cannot be effective if it is such as to lead to the dissipation of national energies as a result of divided counsels and internal differences. The original programme of the Swaraj Party which had the overt and tacit support of the vast majority of the people could not be fully carried out as the election manifesto issued by the Working Committee of the Congress points out, because the Party lacked the required majority. Has the Swaraj Party put up candidates sufficiently numerous to enable it to secure this majority in the Assembly and the Councils in the coming elections? The absence of the required information on this point is a serious omission of the election manifesto issued by the Working Committee. From the information available it seems to us that, as in the past, the Swaraj Party will have to depend on a coalition of forces with other parties in order effectively to carry out a programme which, to use the language of the Working Committee's manifesto, will "represent the natural evolution of a living political force as, in its onward progress it encounters new situations and grapples with new difficulties." If that is to be so, is it not the part of wisdom to carry on the election campaign in such a manner as to secure the return of all staunch nationalists who will, when the din of election is over, harmoniously work together on an agreed programme? The unedifying spectacle of those, who were comrades a short while ago and who are certain soon to be comrades again in the field of political work, concentrating the force of their oratorical efforts in denouncing one another instead of rousing the country to the need for united action, is neither conducive to our national dignity nor helpful to our national cause. Let us drop cant and by turning the searchlight inwards seek to rid ourselves of self-deception, sham and bitterness and realise before it is too late that the internecine strife among Nationalist candidates may, in more cases than we fear, result in the victory of the loyalist or the faint-hearted. The strife must cease if we are to avoid for either Party a Pyrrhic victory which will be disastrous to the common cause which both seek to serve. If the strife does not cease, the voter must do his duty by the country and redress the balance in its favour by ensuring the return of tried Nationalists, irrespective of party labels, whose past is a guarantee that they will never be wanting, when the time comes, to give battle to bureaucracy and that they will so mould the Council programme as to secure for it the whole-hearted support and adherence of the largest number of people and thus enhance the prestige and increase the strength of the Congress which, by endorsing it, will most effectively fulfil its function as the true source of all national aspirations.

METEORIC PARTIES.

Many not accustomed to party politics, often confess to a feeling of dismay at the rise, struggles and fall of parties in this country. To these His Excellency the Viceroy gave a reassuring reply in his address to the members of the Punjab Legislative Council. After all the hard things said against the party system, His Excellency said that system was more or less inevitable and remained the only means of marshalling all the forces, pooling all the energies of the country and ensuring sound and stern criticism of proposals before the country. He recognised, however, the possible dangers of the system in its initial transient stages. Speaking of parties in India His Excellency said, with more truth than we may relish, that they were meteoric. "No one knows exactly how the constituent parts were fused together into this dazzling vision. It flashes across the political sky and as we watch it splits again into scattering particles." All this, the Viceroy said, will change. We agree, but it will not change with mere time. It is surprising that, while His Excellency expatiated at length on some of the eternal principles of government, he did not attempt an analysis of the meteoric character of our present-day parties. If he had, it should not have been difficult for him to discover that the main cause is the absence of genuine responsibility entrusted to the people. It is the mock responsibility without any real power to support it that complicates our issues, that divides the allegiance of the people and divides also their attention between administrative routine including the remedying of the evils of an alien domination on the one hand and the more strenuous task of winning real power and freedom on the other. But even such a state of things will change with or without the aid of the powers-that-be. When those who now instead of giving their undivided allegiance to the people, form themselves into groups to gain petty advantages from those who pull the strings,—when these are thoroughly disillusioned, they will once again rally together. And then in the words of the Viceroy himself they will be "prepared, when grave matters affecting the life of the nation are in issue, to suspend the party wrangles and present a united front to the common danger."

SUBJECTS OF INDIAN STATES.

A NEW POWER,

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA, SEVA ASHRAM, BROACH.)

On the horizon of the Indian politics a new problem definitely makes its appearance viz., the emancipation of the Indian States subjects. Every paper and magazine of any importance has been discussing this question for some time past and the report of the two lectures delivered by the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Shastri at Ernaculum will undoubtedly evoke further discussion.

New Aspirations.

It would be interesting to find out why this problem has come into prominence all of a sudden. There can be no doubt at all that the rising aspirations of the 240 millions British Indians have created similar aspirations amongst the people who live side by side with them. Let it be fully realised that there is really no line of demarcation between the British Indian and the Indian States' Indian. The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel belongs to the same community and lived in the same locality as Durbar Gopaldas of Vaso, and the present President of the Legislative Assembly was once the President of the Baroda State Praja Mandal. On the other hand quite a number of our leaders have been born in the Indian States, e.g. the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. How can it ever be expected that the States Indians should allow themselves to suffer from the intolerable conditions of mediaeval despotism, at a time when British India is heading towards self-Government from day to day? The great awakening of the Indian people during the war and later on during the Satyagraha and Non-co-operation movements affected and moved the "Indian" Indians also, and they contributed men and money for the national struggle, helping even to fill the Nagpur jail.

Invidious Treatment.

But the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform did terrible injustice to the States Indians. The British Indians were started on the path of responsible Government, and the status of the Indian Princes was raised. The Princes were asked to take part in the Imperial Conferences, in the League of Nations and other Councils of the Empire. Perhaps the result of this change was not fully anticipated but there is no doubt whatever that the Princes began to imagine that they were responsible to no one except themselves for the internal management or mismanagement of their own States. The result of their imaginary freedom has been tragic in the extreme. Quite a number of them started going to Europe year after year, leaving the administration of their States to irresponsible bureaucrats. They have wasted the resources of the States on personal gratification, often of a disgraceful character. If there was a protest from their subjects it was put down with a heavy hand, and the Government of India have remained a silent spectator of this tragedy.

The Princes are Not States.

It has been argued that the Princes deserved to get some concessions as a reward for their services during the war. They are said to have contributed both men and money. Now is that really a fact? The men and money were contributed by the States and not by the Princes. The difference will have to be recognised. The States include both the people and the Princes, and the people of the States who made immense sacrifices both during the war and the Satyagraha movement have failed to get any credit or recognition either from the Government of India or the people of British India. It is not that they are merely neglected, they are actually worse off than they were ten years ago. For them there is no Court of Appeal. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments will not listen to them, the Imperial Legislatures can do nothing to help them, and the Congress has remained fairly lukewarm in its sympathies.

The Awakening.

It is on account of this desperate condition of things that the people of the Indian States have started to complain. They have also started to combine and agitate. They want to be heard and they will not rest till they are heard. They will become a new force when combined, and they are conscious of their strength. They are also conscious of the justice of their demands. They are anxious that the Princes should introduce responsible and representative Government in their States. They want to be ruled by Law and not by the transient whim of individuals. They want liberty of assembly, of speech and of the Press. They want education, medical relief and sanitation on a larger scale than now. They are prepared to tax themselves provided that the money is spent as they desire. They will not allow the Princes to use the State coffers as if it was their private money. They are willing to allow the Princes to lead if the latter will lead in the right direction. It is the right of the Princes to lead, it is also their duty. The people will willingly maintain the status and the comforts of the Princes, but the Princes will have to deserve such consideration.

Some Princes have already started co-operation with the people, some have become hard hearted and reactionary, while the majority of them are perfectly indifferent to the spirit of the times. If the Princes will not take up the right attitude of their own accord, so much the worse for them. They will have to yield to pressure from without. What they could have done with good grace they will have to do perforce.

A new Power, however, insignificant today, has come into existence. Let the Princes, the People of British India, and the Government take note of the fact.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AND LABOUR.

WANTED DISCRIMINATION ON THE PART OF GOVERNMENT.

(BY S. H. JHABWALLA.)

The labourers of Bombay may be said to have organised themselves better than labourers anywhere else in the country. Gradually all sorts of workers are coming together and seeking the redress of their grievances in Unionism. We have in Bombay alone no less than twenty solid Unions worth the name each with an independent fund of its own and an encouraging figure of membership with its own Mannaging Committee, its own Board of Administration and so forth which kind of organization is probably rarely found in any of the sister Provinces of the country. We would do more with less stringency on the part of Government and greater willingness to co-operate on that of employers, and increased interest of some real practical workers in the promotion of public welfare. Having regard to the fact that Labour is organizing effectively and is becoming growingly self-assertive the public and the press are beginning to evince a keen interest in the Labour problem and Government feel bound to lawfully recognise the claims of Labour as generally put forward by its protagonists under present difficult circumstances. It is thus that we have been repeatedly consulted by the Labour and Industries Department on matters pertaining to Labour interests in the Presidency in particular and the country in general, that our opinion is willingly sought for in different directions by even the highest officials in Government and invited by some of the accrediated employers.

The Elective Principle.

The Government of Sir Leslie Wilson has now happily acknowledged the claims of Labour to representation on the Legislative Council and instead of the previous one seat there art going to be three in the next Council. Though it is a concession for which Labour cannot be too thankful to him, yet it is still unfortunate that the elective principle is not granted to Labour in spite of its repeated demands and the proof of Labour's capacity to utilise the elective principle. Government have reserved the right of nomination under the plea that organized Labour is still not sufficiently strong and, therefore, a supreme body like Government should reserve to itself the right of appointment. Government, unfortunately, forget that Labour that is already organized is sufficiently capable of expressing itself. However, the problem arises as to how Government are going to proceed with the nominations. Will they be amenable to back-stairs influence, and stratagems of place-hunters and flatterers of officials in power which many of them have been indulging in?

Busybodies at Work.

Should I enlighten the public the loaves and fishes in the past have been distributed in the past have been distributed by Government? Though organized Labour placed in the past before Government certain names through their Unions yet some interested people who never moved about among Labourers, never fought their battles, never sacrificed themselves for their cause, never suffered the troubles to which capitalists put the Labour workers, posed themselves as leaders of Labour opinion, got up pseudo deputations, scribbled nonsense in the Press to influence the official consideration, visited the powers that be in their chambers, submitted absurd memorials signed by bogus labourers unconcerned with Labour movement as such and adopted a thousand and one ways of serving their own ends at the cost of the more precious interests of Labour. Thus Labour in the past has remained in the back-ground. There has been nothing like the poor and middle class programme in the legislature. Labourers today are smarting under the pain of injustice to which they have been hitherto exposed.

Government's Duty.

Recent Labour developments and agitation in the direction of Railways, Port Trust and Textile Industry especially have, I hope, sufficiently roused Government to their sense of duty and they will not now fail to be very cautious against the right men being got over and the wrong men put in. Labour is resolved not to yield to petty schemings of flatterers this time and I do trust the Governor has sufficient sense to enquire into the merits of all candidates submitted to him by the Executive Committee of the Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee.

On behalf of labourers there are very efficient organized bodies whose opinions should be respected and under the guidance of the All India Trade Union Congress and its Provincial Congress Committee we are this year going to have a constitutional election among ourselves and shall submit the names of deserving people to Government and create such a position for the latter that they cannot set them aside except at the cost of the interests of the working and toiling masses of the Presidency and at the risk of Government's prestige for justice and truth.

Notes of the Day.

An Unwelcome Visitor.

The assurance given to the French Foreign Office by the German Ambassador in Paris that it was impossible for the ex-Kaiser to return to Germany indicates the very correct and cautious attitude the German Government has adopted in regard to this delicate subject. There is a section of public opinion in Germany, whose point of view is voiced by Count Westarp and his colleagues of the Nationalist Party in the Reichstag, which insists that no restrictions should be placed on the ex-Kaiser if he wants to return home. This is very flattering to the "exile of Doorn" but the Socialists and the other groups of the Left in German politics are determined not to embroil the country in further trouble with the Allies. Nor have they such a regard for the ex-Kaiser as to look upon his return in the light of a question of prestige for Germany. Dr. Stresemann's papers in particular have always spoken in pointedly uncomplimentary terms about him.

Vote for Prohibition.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari suggested some time ago that Prohibition might well be made a live issue at the next elections. We whole-heartedly supported the suggestion and do so still. We are glad to learn that the recently started Prohibition League of India has taken the initiative in the matter and has sent pledge forms to about two hundred and fifty of the candidates. The League reports having received support from about fifty candidates already and many more are expected to follow. Among the Bombay candidates who have accepted the pledge are Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, S. V. Kaujalgi, Jamnadas Mehta and Durgdas Advani. We shall be glad to publish the views of other candidates on this vital question. Voters will, of course, remember that a candidate who does not pledge himself to press for Prohibition in about ten years at the most should have little claim on their suffrage.

A Loss to Indian Journalism.

In the premature death of Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" of Madras, Indian journalism suffers a severe and unexpected loss. At the early age of forty Mr. Iyengar has fallen a victim to tuberculosis and a career, is suddenly cut off, which was distinguished for single-minded and devoted service of the people through a journal which the late Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar had made a power in the country. Mr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar followed the high ideals and tradition of his uncle with unostentatious but effective zeal and energy and in his hands the "Hindu" became a journal noted for the abundant variety, accuracy and excellent display of its news service and for its broad and truly national outlook. Like a real "Hindu" it rose above communal narrow-mindedness and its voice was always on the side of unity in national endeavour amidst the din of party strife.

Silenced.

Some opponents of women's suffrage contend that, if women were to enter the Councils, they would do most of the talking; whereas some others contend that women would be too shy to talk. We shall let the two objections destroy each other. We must say, however, that if the latter view is at all correct, women are in good company. In the Punjab Legislative Council, when the resolution for the removal of sex-disqualification of women was moved, none but the mover spoke on the resolution. The supporters of the resolution must have thought there would be no controversy over the question. But of nine members who finally voted against the proposal not one spoke a word against the resolution. Did they feel they had no arguments beyond their personal opinions or did they fear a hostile demonstration? Perhaps they saw it was futile to turn the tide with a broom-stick.

Poincare's Economics.

The French Government adopted a fortnight ago a programme of severe retrenchment. "Less magistrates, and a fewer number of functionaries of the State," M. Poincare declared in a recent speech, "that is what France needs. She must have officials who work more and whom we can afford to pay more." So 393 magistrates, 227 clerks of the Courts, 148 Prefects' secretaries and 106 sous-Prefets or "assistant collectors" are to be retired. There will be a reduction in the "tribunals of justice" in the country towns, and some cynics in the French Press ask why there should be no reduction in the number of members of the Chamber of Deputies too. "We shall get along far better with a lesser number of Deputies than of magistrates" is the criticism loudly voiced in the Press, and although in Paris this campaign of retrenchment is welcomed, rural France which considers that it will impair the efficiency of the administration has raised against it a bitter cry of protest.

The "Hindu Herald."

We have received a specimen issue of the "Hindu Herald" which will start regular publication at Lahore on 5th November under the editorship of Mr. G. S. Raghavan, lately editor of the "Hindustan Times." The paper purports to stand up for justice to the country and to its component communities. Though called the "Hindu Herald" it wishes to be fair to all communities. It will safeguard the interests of the Hindus in a manner consistent with the higher claims of nationalism. This is not an impossible ideal nor inherently illogical but only difficult of achievement. For that very reason we shall watch the "Herald's" pursuit of the ideal with the greatest sympathy. Meanwhile we accord our new contemporary our cordial greetings.

MORE BLUFF AND BLUSTER.

ENGLAND TO REMAIN AS INDIA'S TRUSTEE.

BOGEY OF ANARCHY.

BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT AND BAIT

LONDON, October 22.

The Guildhall was the scene of a most brilliant gathering when the Premiers of the Dominions were entertained by the joint Colonial societies of London. Viscount Cave presided and the company numbered 700 among whom were Sir A. Chamberlain, Lord Birkenhead and other Cabinet members, High Commissioners and ex-administrators in all parts of the Empire. General Hertzog wrote pleading a prior engagement.

Lord Birkenhead commented on the diversity of race in India and proceeded to lay down that the political connection with India was not static but dynamic. The conception of partnership in the Empire was increasingly recognised in India and the growth of that conception must have a profound effect on their common future. He laid stress on the dependence of the Empire on India's military resources and recalled that in the course of his twelve years in the Cabinet there had been five crises in which they had removed troops from India. He eloquently described India's contribution to the war which revealed what association with Inida meant at a time of Imperial danger.

INDIA'S TRUSTEE.

Proceeding to refer to the Reforms Lord Birkenhead said that many discouraging features disclosed themselves in early years but he discerned in the happenings of past twelve months encouraging symptoms. He tried to make it plain that the experiment was little likely to be extended as the result of either a menace or a refusal to operate. He equally tried to make it plain that the real evidence of the desire to make the constitution a success among the people who were entitled to speak with representative authority would be responded by him at once generously and in no niggardly spirit. He had always felt that they had to deal with a deeply proud and sensitive civilisation. They were not considering the affairs of a country of mushroom growth but an ancient and proud congeries of civilisations, philosophies and religions and that was not a matter to be dealt with flippantly.

"We are trustees. If we left India to-morrow India would dissolve into anarchy. We have no intention of leaving India to-morrow. We recognise our responsibilities. We recognise the great part India played and will continue to play in the commonwealth of nations and look forward to a day when India will exercise greater responsibilities, when in years to come some one will speak on such an occasion with the same authority as other Premiers reproducing the spirit of Canada, South Africa and other parts of the Empire, when instead of a Secretary of State for India there will reply an Indian statesman who has founded himself upon the knowledge of the history of India fortified by the knowledge of what England contributed to the safety of India and he will say "I, on behalf of India shake hands with you on behalf of England" just as other parts of the Empire have shaken hands after periods of equal doubts, difficulties and crises."
—Reuter.

FOLLOW RESPONSIVIST CURRENT.

"TIMES" ADVICE TO THE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Remarking in connection with Lord Irwin's reception in the Punjab that there was not such a welcome given to a Viceroy in recent years, "The Times" in the course of a leader on "The Responsive Note" urges Indians and the British that, notwithstanding the marked improvement in their relations, they should not relax their efforts to solve many of the urgent problems confronting them. The paper adds. The immediate task of responsible leaders of Indian opinion is clear enough. They must moderate the inevitable communal rancour and simultaneously promote the growth of Indian co-operation with Government.

It further says: If the next session of the Indian National Congress has courage to follow the "Responsivist" current, it will, as Lord Birkenhead has hinted in his recent speech, furnish the argument for accelerating the appointment of the Statutory Commission.—Reuter.

LEVY ON UNION MEMBERS.

MINERS AND QUESTION OF EMBARGO.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

After conferring with the miners throughout the day the General Council of the Trade Union Congress decided to call a special conference of the executive members of the affiliated unions for the 3rd of November to consider the question of a levy on the members of the affiliated unions. They decided that the question of embargo must be considered with the principal unions affected.—Reuter.

AMERICAN COTTON SLUMP.

MEANS TO GET OVER DIFFICULTIES.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 23.

South Carolina Cotton Growers have passed a resolution in favour of organisation of a million dollar finance corporation, which would permit of withdrawal of a maximum of 300,000 bales of South Carolina cotton until the market has become stable.—Reuter's Special Service.

UNIVERSITY FOR CEYLON

LONDON, Oct. 23.

In the course of his review of the Colonial Empire, before the Imperial Conference Col. Amery referring to Ceylon's prosperity, remarked that the conversion of Ceylon University College into a fullfledged University was being actively considered.—Reuter's Special Service.

SITUATION IN CHINA

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Shanghai.—The troops of Sun-chuan Fang have reached a point ten miles from Hangchow and are negotiating with the military authorities to take over the control of the city. This coupled with the fact that the Civil Governor of Chekiang has fled means that the Chekiang rebellion is collapsing.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICA AND EMPIRE.

GENERAL SMUTS' WARNING NOTE.

LONDON Oct. 24.

Pietersburg. (Transvaal).—General Smuts in a speech here warned General Hertzog and the nation that they would be on dangerous grounds, if they allowed the impression given by General Hertzog in his speech at the opening of the Imperial Conference to go forth that South Africa did not wish to remain within the Empire. General Smuts declared that the overwhelming majority of the Nationalist South African and Labour Parties heartily wished to remain and to avoid difficulties that in the alternative would arise.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST LEADERS CENSURED.

ZINOVIEFF DISMISSED FROM INTERNATIONAL.

LONODON, October 24.

tral Committee of the Third International and the Central Control Commission of the Communist Party has passed a resolution censuring Trotsky, Kameneff, Sokolnikoff, Zinovieff and other members of the Central Committee and decided to dismiss Zinovieff from the International and Trotsky and Kameneff from the Political Bruean. The meeting has approved of the agenda of the Conference of the Communist Party to be opened on the 26th of October when Stalin will submit the report.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA DESHBANDHU MEMORIAL FUND.

The previous announcement which appeared in these columns under the above caption is now confirmed, and the "Saraswati Sangeetha Sabha," Bombay, will, on Thursday (the 4th prox.) stage "Galava" in Tamil, in aid of the All-India Deshabandhu Memorial Fund. The plot of the story is converted into drama form by the famous playwright and actor, Rao Saheb P. Sambandam Mudaliar of Madrs. The play promises to be an interesting one.

Emir Feisal who is in Paris is suffering from bronchitis and has been confined to his room for three days.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND INDIA

POSITION OF TRADE

MR. CHADWICK'S SURVEY

LONDON, October, 23.

In a statement before the Imperial Conference on Friday, Mr. Chadwick surveying the trade and economic position of India said that last year India's total trade including treasure amounted to 500 millions sterling. He alluded to dislocations of the last few years and said that the feelng now was one generally of chastened hopefulness. Referring to discriminating protection given to the Indian steel industry, he paid a tribute to the very friendly understanding attitude of the National Federation of Steel Manufacturers of Britain to this change in India's economic policy. He said that this attitude was much appreciated in India and even more impportant was the line taken by the big textile associations last year when the cotton excise duty was removed. This had gone a long away towards obliterating many rather bitter memories of old controversies with regard to that duty and had helped to promote better feeling which was in itself an asset to the trade.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

He referred to the irrigation schemes and new docks in Calcutta and the railway development as holding out prospects to Britain of increased and improved markets for the future owing to greater production of India. Mr. Chadwick referred to the increase in railway earnings despite a reduction in freight rates and also to the fact that the export trade last year for the first time since the war reached the pre-war volume. He said that was satisfactory as far as it went, but it was not really sufficient. Trade was harder to get, but with the prospect of increased production, India needed greater and wider markets for distribution of that trade. The United Kingdom was India's best individual market in 1925-26 but it took only about 21 per cent. of India's exports. India desired to see more of her goods sold to Britain.

A QUESTION OF PRICE.

India did not give Preference, and he would be out of court in talking of any matter as if it were a question of Reciprocity. That made it all the more urgent for him to ac knowledge the Government of India's appreciation of the work of the Imperial Economic Committee and the Empire Marketing Board, and also to acknowledge that British preferences had been of a definite material advantage to certain branches of Indian trade. India's import trade was 25 per cent. below its pre-war volume, although it was 25 per cent. more in value. It was thus very largely a question of price. For example, recently, the index number of the price of raw cotton was 149, while for textiles it was 217, indicating a much wider spread between the prices of raw material and of the manufactured article than before the war. The cotton market was large, and had the capacity for breaking very rapidly if the prices of raw materials and of manufactured goods diverged widely. It was so large that once the contraction in demand began to break, it ran into very big figures. But these prices were now coming into much closer touch with each other, and when that arrived he expected to see the Indian demand revive in a similar way to the demand for iron and steel goods last year, largely owing to the stabilisation of the price of those classes of goods after heavy fall. British manufacturers were still easily the chief suppliers of manufactures to India. They sent India, last year, 87 millions sterling of manufactures, or, practically, 70 per cent. of India's imports in manufactures, but before the war, British manufacturers' share was nearer 80 than 70 per cent. though it was worth only 61 millions sterling, compared with 87 now. India was very anxious to promote everything which could, subject to her political and economic conditions, enable her to take greater part in inter-Imperial trade, and to do anything practical to assist better organisation of trade or research connected with trade.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS.

Mr. Chadwick was sorry to say that India's trade with Dominions was rather small. They would very much like to see that grow, and if any of the dominions cared to send the trade Commissioners or Trade Missions to India they would get very good welcome and every assistance which the Government of India could give them.

After remarking that standardisation had probably been carried as far in India as in any other country, and that British standards had been adopted practically without exception, Mr. Chadwick expressed the opinion thata very important way of promoting inter-Imperial trade was to keep as much uniformity in the Empire as possible in commercial law and regulations. He concluded by acknowledging the enormous help received from the Board of Trade.—Reuter.

ECONOMIC POSSIBILITIES OF COLONIES

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At a meeting of the Imperial Conference on the 21st of October Mr. Amery made a lengthy review of the work of development and administration of the colonial empire. He mentioned that the total trade with the colonies last year excluding the huge "entrepot" trade of Hongkong was over five hundred millions sterling. He had every confidence in the enormous future development of those territories, in particular East and West Africa if only we were prepared to devote our energies and capital to them. We in the British Empire had now a greater opportunity for the economic development than had ever yet existed.—Reuter.

EX-KAISER ACTIVE

PROPOSAL TO GO BACK HOME

GERMAN GOVT. NOT LIKELY TO CONSENT

LONDON, Oct. 23.

With reference to the recent talk of the possible return of the ex-Kaiser to Germany, Reuter is informed, from a most trustworthy source that the ex-Kaiser has hitherto not applied to the Government, for permission and even if he did, there is no possibility that consent would be granted as the Government consider his presence would only cause anxiety to a great section of Germans and that it would have fateful influence on the public opinion abroad.—Reuter's Special Service.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S ASSURANCE

PARIS, Oct. 22.

The French Foreign Office has notified von Hoesch that if the ex-Kaiser returned to Berlin, France would demand that he be given up for trial in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles. The Ambassador has assured the Foreign Office that it was impossible for the ex-Kaiser to return.

ARAB RAIDERS SURPRISED.

BRITISH ARMY CAPTURE ONE PARTY

BAGHDAD, Oct. 23.

British aeroplanes and armoured cars have been in action at Rutba, midway between Baghdad and Mediterranean near Lorely Post 300 miles from Baghdad, which is well-known to the travellers across the desert, and further retribution has befallen Arab raiders from Syria, who some weeks ago attacked Kuwait village of Jahrah, stealing 1,000 camels. It was known that the raiders would endeavour to make their way back to their own territory via Rutba and preparations were made to intercept them. News has just reached Baghdad, that aeroplanes and armoured cars, making reconnaissance on Wednesday from Rutba, encountered a large party of raiders and engaged them immediately. Arabs fled and a number of persons were captured. Hundred camels were recovered. It is believed that the other parties are in hiding in the vicinity of Rutba and operation is being continued. No anxiety is felt regarding the safety of trans-desert motor route, the presence of British force at Rutba being considered ample guarantee of security.—Reuter's Special Service.

HINDU HOUSES SEARCHED.

SEQUEL TO JANMASTAMI PROCESSION.

DACCA, October, 23.

Early this morning a large number of houses inhabited by Hindus at Nawabpur were searched by the police in connection with the disturbances during the last Janmastami procession and nine arrests were made, on charges under Section 147 Indian Penal Code. All those arrested were released on bail shortly after arrest. Mr. R. L. De Deputy Magistrate has been appointed a Special Magistrate to try all the cases in connection with the trouble during the Janmastami procession in Dacca. He is a member of the Christian community.—Associated Press.

JANMASTAMI PROCESSION ARRESTS.

A PROFESSOR AND A COUNCIL CANDIDATE.

DACCA, October 23.

Those arrested in connection with the disturbances during the last Janmastami procession include Prof. R. Basak of the Dacca University and Mr. S. Basak, a candidate for the Bengal Legislative Council.—A.P.

NEW CAPITAL AT CANBERRA.

DUKE OF YORK'S TOUR PROGRAMME

LONDON, Oct. 22.

It is authoritatively learned that the Duke and the Duchess of York will leave Portsmouth for Australia on the 6th of January and travel via Las Palmas, Jamaica and Suva to Auckland where they will arrive on the 22nd of February. They will tour in New Zealand and arrive at Sidney on the 26th of March.

The new capital at Canberra will be inaugurated on the 9th May. They will sail for home on the 23rd of May and travelling via Mauritius, Suez Canal, Malta and Gibralter reach Portsmouth on the 27th of June.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN ARMENIA.

HUNDREDS KILLED: THOUSANDS INJURED.

VILLAGES WIPED OFF.

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

LONDON, Oct. 23.

New York.—A cable from Erivan to the Near East Relief Organisation reports that hundreds have been killed and thousands injured and many thousands rendered homeless by an earthquake in Armenia, last night, but all American workers are safe.

LENINAKAN'S PLIGHT.

Moscow.—The occurrence of a violent earthquake in Armenia is confirmed here. At Leninakan, formerly Alexandropol, 300 people have been killed and 70 seriously injured. Half of the buildings in Leninakan have been wrecked. Several villages have been destroyed.—Reuter.

(Erivan is the town of the Province of the same name in Armenia. The population of Erivan Province is 5,240 square miles and its population is over 12 lakhs. The population of Erivan Town is about 90,000. Leninakan (or Alexandropol) is a town in Erivan and its population is about 31,000.)

SEVERAL VILLAGES OBLITERATED.

LONODN, October 24.

Trans Caucasian Government states that fifteen have been killed and 80 seriously injured at Leninaken and 300 have been killed and 300 injured in its neighbourhood while a dozen villages have been damaged 6 of whom have been obliterated as the result of an earthquake there which lasted for three minutes. The seismographic station at Tiflis says that the earthquake was due to the collision of massive mountain layers.—Reuter.—

HURRICANE HAVOC IN BERMUDA

LONDON Oct. 24.

The Admiralty reports that Sloop Valerian has been sunk in a hurricane south of Bermuda. 20 survivers have been accounted for Sloop Wisteria lost her topmast and the cruiser Calcutta lost her hawsers but moored again. The Hurricane half demolished the Opera House and Oddfellows Club and did considerable other damage, but the business section of Hamilton suffered no harm. There was no loss of life.—Reuter.

650 LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Havana.—The reports that are available now put a more serious complexion on yesterday's hurricane than it was originally feared. It is believed that 650 persons have been killed and innumerable have been injured and over 6,000 have been rendered homeless. 300 persons are stated to have been killed at Batabano and 200 at Havana. Ten towns and villages have been completely destroyed. The damage is estimated at a hundred million dollars.—Reuter.

A THOUSAND TOBACCO SHEDS DESTROYED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Havana.—The destruction of the telegraph and telephone lines has blocked the railways and roads and isolated the provinces of Matanza, Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara. Hitherto a hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers. The value of the ships wrecked in the gale is estimated at several million dollars. Two important sugar factories have been demolished and third badly damaged. A thousand tobacco curing sheds at Lasaludad have been destroyed.—Reuter.

DAMAGE OF 50 MILLION DOLLARS.

SEVERAL TOWNS RAZED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Havana.—Arrivals from the "Isle de Pinos" say that 38 persons have been killed there by the hurricane. They include 17 Americans. The damage is estimated at 50 million dollars. Several towns have been razed. The fruit crop has been ruined, and sugar and tobacco crops extensively damaged.—Reuter

BRITISH COLONIES.

MR. AMERY'S STATEMENT.

RUGBY, October 22.

In the statement by the Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Amery, at yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Conference, a comprehensive survey was given of the progress and development of British Colonies and Mandated Territories in various parts of the world. Referring to the immense growth of the work of the Colonies Office in recent years, he said the Colonial Empire had in fact in the last generation evolved as a separate constituent element in the Empire, different on one side from self-governing parts of the Empire based upon democratic institutions and on the other from the complex of races, religions, creeds and old civilizations, which made up the Empire of India. Inasmuch as the responsibility for their various Governments lay with the British Parliament, though they had autonomous institutions in a varying degree and an increasing measure, this Empire enjoyed a certain unity, which it also derived from the fact that tis units were mainly inhabited by population of a non-white character and were mainly situated in the Tropics. The Colonial Empire could only, for very limited purposes, be classified, as the type for various parts differed enormously in history, racial composition and stage of evolution. The total trade of the Colonies last year, excluding the in and out entrepot trade of Honkong, was over £500,000,000. Since 1905 the total exports from the United Kingdom to the Colonies had risen from £18,000,000 to £60,000,000, and in the same period British imports from the Colonies had risen from £19,500,000 to £80,000,000.

EAST AFRICA.

After dealing with the West Indies, British Guiana, and West Africa, Mr. Amery touching on East Africa, said:—

"East Africa was not like West Africa, a country where only black men could live. On the other hand, it was not like South Africa, as it was not a country which could be described as a white man's country in any sense. A small proportion of the population could ever be a white population.

Within the next few weeks he hoped to get through Parliament a bill guaranteeing loans amounting to £10,000,000 for railways, harbours and roads in East Africa. These loans were to be raised by the various Governments concerned. The various railway schemes projected were aimed first of all at developing areas already on the verge of profitable production, more particularly cotton areas in Uganda, and then at linking up the present disconnected railway systems of East Africa and linking them eventually with the railway system of South Africa.

Mr. Mackenzie King expressed complete approval at Mr. Amery's statement regarding the Canadian trade agreement with the West Indies. The delay in bringing about the steamship services in accordance with arrangements made was merely temporary. Canada thought that mutual benefit would accrue from increased preferences given to the West India by Canada, and from those given by the West Indies to certain Canadian products.

Brief statements were then made by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions to which mandates have been entrusted.—B.O.W.

CONGRESS PROCESSION IN MADRAS.

LEADERS ARRESTED FOR VIOLATING RULES.

MADRAS, October 24.

A party of young men took a Congress procession with music and flags along the streets in the thirteenth division last evening without a licence, as required by the rules. Seven were arrested by the police on a charge of disobeying the rules and were subsequently released on bail.—A.P.

SPEECH ON PATRIOTISM.

CHARGE AGAINST INDIAN IN ENGLAND DISMISSED.

The charge against Mr. Tarini Prasad Sinha, an Indian subject, of Great George Street Westminister, London, of making a sedious speech at Alfreton was dismissed at Clay Cross (Derbyshire) on October 1.

The "Daily Herald" says that Mr. Sinha denying the charge told the magistrates that the subject of his speech was "Patriotism" and that in every country it was the lowest passions that were appealed to in the name of so-called patriotism. The bench acquitted him.

LARGE SHIPPING TRUST.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Berlin.—It is rumoured in the Hamburg shipping circles that a shipping trust has been formed comprising America, North-German, Lloyd, German-Australian and Kosma lines.—Reuter.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SWARAJISTS.

MR. SATYAMURTHI'S OPTIMISM.

ALLAHABAD, October 23.

Mr. S. Satyamurti arrived here yesterday and stayed with Pandit Motilal Nehru as his guest. In the evening, he addressed a well attended public meeting in the Purshotamdas Park with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair.

Mr. Satyamurti spoke on the Congress programme and policy and exhorted the voters of the United Provinces to vote solidly and exclusively for the Congress candidates for the Council and the Assembly and thus strengthen the hands of the biggest non-communal political organization in the country which was boldly fighting for Swaraj. He asked his hearers not to allow their judgment to be clouded by communal or personal prejudices but weigh their respective programmes in balance and make up their minds as to which programme was best suited to the needs of the country. The programme of the acceptance of office under Dyarchy and co-operation with the bureaucracy, he said, was nothing but the old discredited programme of the Moderates which had been tried for 35 years and had produced no results whatever. He defended the policy of the Swarajist "walk out" and stated that the walk-out was not a permanent feature of the Congress programme.

Mr. Satyamurti left for Bombay this morning en route to Madras. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press as regards the prospect of the Congress Party in the Punjab and the U. P. he said:—"Congressmen under the leadership of Lala Dunichand, Doctor Satyapal, Lala Girdharilal, Sardar Mangal Singh and others are carrying on a brave fight for the Congress. Moreover, communalism has run riot in that province. Inspite of all this, however, my tour in the Punjab has convinced me if Pandit Nehru and other Congress Leaders concentrated on that province between now and the elections, the Punjab will give a very good account of itself. It is too soon to say, but it is possible even some Mussalmans will come round and join the Congress and fight the elections on the Congress ticket. So far as the U. P. is concerned, the position is distinctly improving. There are as many as fifty Swarajists nominated for the local Council and they are contesting practically all the seats for the Assembly —A. P.

BEHAVE LIKE SELF-RESPECTING MEN.

PROPER REPLY TO BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT.

There was disappointment in store for a large audience which came long before time in the Congress House to hear Mr. S. Satyamurti on Sunday evening when it was announced that he had not arrived in Bombay. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided in adjourning the meeting till this evening said it was said that tide and time were against men but in this modern time even railway trains were against men. As some speakers, however, were present she called upon Mr. K. F. Nariman to address the meeting.

Mr. Nariman in the course of his speech referred to the latest utterance of Lord Birkenhead and said that the Secretary of State for India was persuasive in his first speech about three months ago. Then in the second speech he used threat and asked complete surrender from the people of India, but in his latest speech he had expounded the theory of trusteeship of India. Mr. Nariman said that in Dr. Tagore's words that India had nothing to expect from the English people and to expect anything was to insult oneself.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said the trusteeship of India was explicitly defined in the Government of India Act in which it was stated that the time and measure for each advance would be determined not by the people of India but by the British Parliament. So he said that the principle of self-determination was disowned in the case of India. The Indian National Congress through Mr. V. J. Patel and late Lokmanya Tilak opposed the preamble of the Government of India Act before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. He pointed out that Lord Birkenhead had run to the aid of the Responsivists and Liberals.

In conclusion he announced his intention of replying to Mr. M. A. Jinnah's criticisms in the Marwadi Vidyalaya next week.

Mrs. Naidu then in adjourning the meeting till to-day said it was a tragedy of India's political life that instead of fighting for India's freedom the leaders were fighting among themselves.

"A BROKERAGE TO OUR COUNTRYMEN."

MEANING OF MINISTERSHIPS.

The coming elections and the duty of the voters was the subject before the public meeting held at the "Tilak Bridge" on Saturday night, under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla explained the present political situation and the Reforms Act of 1919. He said that much propaganda was being carried on both in the Press and on the platform to discredit the Congress and Swarajist candidates especially in the columns of "Jam-e-Jamshed," decrying the Swarajist Party as ruinous to the country and upholding the Moderate policy as the best and the right one. He would ask the voters to send only the best men who would put up an unflinching fight in the Council chambers.

BACK UP NATIONALISTS.

Mr. R. Krishna Iyer said that one of the candidates sought to influence the South Indian voters in the Bombay North by saying that he was mainly responsible for the establishment of Tamil schools in Dadar and Parel; but he warned them that it was not the influence or labour of that candidate that ensured for the South Indian community schools for their children. He said that South Indian voters did not require any coaching up for the proper exercise of their votes, as they knew for whom and how to vote. They had always stood solidly by the Nationalists.

CONGRESS PRINCIPLES UNSHAKEN.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the outset referred to the fundamental differences existing between the different parties in the country how widely apart stood one from the other in its policies and programmes. It was only the Congress that had stood unshaken in its principles and ideals of service.

The latest stunt, he continued, that was brought against the Swarajists was that they were misusing the Congress funds, and there could never be a more mendacious charge that could be made against them. He would say, that it was a device to mislead the voters. The Congress spent its funds only in the prosecution of its own programme, and he asked them whether that was misuse of public funds.

....GERMANY AND INDIA. .....

He referred to the position of Germany after the war and how the Dawes plan ensured for her, her real freedom and power as a powerful nation of pre-war German Empire, by paying her war debts. But the speaker said, the condition of India was worse, and there was no Dawes plan or scheme to give her any assurance of freedom, now or at any future date. Their freedom could only be won after a strenuous fight with the bureaucracy and not by accepting ministerships, which he said was a brokerage offered to their countrymen to enable the Government to carry on the economic drain of the country.

He appealed to the voters to stand by the Congress and vote for the Congress candidates only.

MR. JAMNADAS'S CANDIDATURE.

CONGRESS LEADERS' APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Mrs. Naidu, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar have addressed the following appeal to the Assembly voters in the City of Bombay:—

It gives us very great pleasure to recommend to the Assembly voters in Bombay the candidature of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta for a seat on the Legislative Assembly from Bombay City on behalf of the Indian National Congress.

He has to his credit a sustained and brilliant record of service in the last Assembly. Some of us who have seen his work in Delhi and Simla at close quarters have been struck with his ability, industry and earnestness. He is a very close and careful student of public questions—a powerful speaker, a ready debater and a devoted and disciplined worker in the National Cause.

His mastery of the intricate questions of Finance and Economics has been readily acknowledged even by his opponents and his splendid work on the Railway Finance Committee earned ungrudging encomiums from all sections of the House for its excellent qualities of thoroughness, keenness and constructive criticism which he displayed.

We confidently rely on the patriotism and sound judgment of the electors of Bombay to return Mr. Jamnadas Mehta at the head of the poll on the 18th of November and thereby prove their appreciation of his substantial and unselfish labours for the political emancipation of this country.

1. Sarojini Naidu,
2. Motilal Nehru,
3. S. Srinivas Iyengar,
4. Abdul Kalam Azad,
5. M. A. Ansari,
6. Shaukat Ali,
7. J. M. Sen Gupta,
8. A. Rangaswami Ayengar.

DR. VIEGAS' CANDIDATURE.

Dr. A. G. Viegas, one of the candidates contesting the elections for one of the seats in the local Legislative Council from the City South Constituency, delivered his election address on Sunday evening in the Hall of the Girgaum Portuguese Church, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding.

The President in introducing Dr. Viegas said, that the Doctor possessed in a pre-eminent degree, sincerity, capacity and courage and referred to his services to civics of the City and in the University. He said that Dr. Viegas would be able to contribute materially if he was sent into the Council.

Dr. Viegas said that he had always tried to serve the City, and the Presidency for the last several years in the University the Corporation, Improvement Trust, the Bombay Medical Council.

The work that he would do if he was elected was to give minute attention to all the matters that would be brought forward in he Council. His special attention, the speaker said, would be devoted to the questions of education, irrigation, medical aid, and public health and to secure the establishment of a technological institute to provide vocational training for the people. Dr. Viegas, in conclusion, deplored the communal squabbles and held the communal electorates largely responsible for them. He recommended mixed constituencies.

Mr. B. J. Desai, commended the ideal that Dr. Viegas had placed before him.

ATTACK ON SWARAJIST POLICY.

"HARMLFUL TO HINDU INTERESTS".

A meeting of the voters of the C. Ward was held in the compound of the Narnarayan Temple, Kalbadevi Road on Sunday night under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Bombay Branch. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal, Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Messrs. Hanumanji Potdar, Shivdas Champsey and Pandit Anandpriyaji of Baroda addressed the meeting on the coming elections. Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided. All the speakers emphasised the policy of the Responsive Co-operation Party and said that the interests of the country and especially the Hindu community demanded action and not inaction from their representatives in the various legislatures.

A full report, will appear in the next issue.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CAMPAIGN

CAUSE OF MODERATES' FAILURE.

(From our correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, October 23.

Dr. Deshmukh, the Swarajist candidate to the Bombay Council from the University constituency, came here yesterday and addressed his voters in the Premabhai Hall. The meeting lasted for about an hour and a half and during that period Dr. Deshmukh explained his position in a set of two speeches the first speech being his address proper and the second being his reply to questions from the audience which were answered in a lump and not separately. The Chairman of the meeting, Diwan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai, refused to express an opinion on the speech in his presidential remarks on the ground that it would mar its effect.

The main point of Dr. Deshmukh's address was that the Moderate programme of working the Reforms as they were was unmeaning and absurs in as much as the Moderates themselves who had worked them for the first three years of their life unhampered by any obstructionist or even opposition party had admitted before the Muddiman Committee that they were unworkable and yet they wanted to continue to work them. Was it not an example of slave mentality, asged Dr. Deshmukh. And as for the Responsivist programme of accepting Ministership, if they were given sufficient power, responsibility and initiative, Dr Deshmukh said that these could not be forthcoming without a modification of the present Act. But the Responsivists were subtle people. They wanted office to foil the game of the bureaucracy. He asked the hard headed commercial men of Ahmedabad, if they wanted to engage a Mehta, would they have one who was to be a nuisance to them? Perhaps all this talk of opposing the bureaucracy was humbug. The failure of the Moderates, of men like Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Chintamani, to achieve any thing substantial as a result of their accepting Ministerships was due to the fact that they had not enough power, responsibility and initiative and not to their being unwilling or incompetent to do some solid good to the country and hence it was his belief that the Responsivists can not succeed where the Moderates failed.

A special meeting of the local Municipality was held on Thursday last in response to a requisition from certain Councillors to reconsider its decision in the matter of recontinuing the Police grant for the destruction of stray dogs in the city and therein it was decided by majority to reverse that decision and to give one more opportunity to the Mahajan to remove the dog-nuisance without killing dogs. Dr. Deshmukh later visited Nadiad where he was promised strong support.

"WHAT A CHANGE!"

SWAMI SATYA DEV ON PARTY TACTICS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AZAMGARH, October 23.

Swami Satya Deoaji reached Azamgarh. People wanted to take him in a procession to the place where he was to put up for the night. But Swamiji declined the request. At 7 p.m., he delivered the following message to a huge gathering amidst cheers. He said "The election compaign of 1926 has put political thought of India into the boiling pot. Leaders of longstanding reputation have come out in their true colours before the public. Why India is unfit for democratic Swarajya is becoming very clear to political thinkers. Leaders want to run the whole show themselves. Democracy is on their lips, but at heart they are most undemocratic. Like the old kings they consider it their divine right to have supreme rule over the masses. Before the advent of Pandit Motilal Nehru in political field, Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya was the leader of the United Provinces, and so was Lala Lajpat Rai in the Punjab.

The higher talents of Pandit Nehru have turned the tables, and so fight for leadership began. To win the fight, Pandit Malaviyaji has introduced a new factor (capitalism) into the Political life of India. Lala Lajapat Rai forgetting all his life-long principles of non-co-operation, has become a co-operator. To keep his leadership intact has joined forces with the party of Malaviyaji. What a change! The mind of educated. India is in chaos.

DAYS OF BOSSES OVER.

The non-co-operation movement has infused the sprit of independent thinking among the people. That spirit is growing faster. The days of political bosses are over. People dislike one man's show. They are not willing to to follow blindly In the past the provinces were ruled by one political leader who was a kingmaker. He could change the scales of election by throwing his weight on the side of any favourite.

In the Punjab the young party is asserting itself and is doing its best to free the province from political domination The old lion is raging in impotence. Those who do not follow the times are always left behind. Pandit Malviya has committed a great crime against democracy by bringing Ghanshyam Birla into the political field.

The Hindu Singathan movement has been drawn fnt the mire of electioneering campaign. The result is not union but disunion among the educated Hindus. All this is due to Pandit Malivaya's personal ambition.

MAHMUDABAD MAHARAJA RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

LUCKNOW, October 23.

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad has been returned unopposed in the bye-election for the seat in the Council of State vacated by Syed Raza Ali.—A. P.

LALAJI'S ELECTION.

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Raizada Hansraj has decided not to oppose Lala Lajpatrai in the election for the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

Continued from Col. 6.

plained that Mr. Mehta wanted to omit Rs. 130 lacs with which even Mr. V. J. Patel did not agree. Mr. Chetty the Swarajist whip reduced it to 70 lacs. Mr. Jamnadas carried Mr. Madon's book under his arms and he thought that was his authority, but it was the national debt and some means and ways should be found for the payment.

Then Mr. Mehta said that Mr. Jinnah had refused to support the reduction of salt tax and the postal charges. Mr. Jinnah explained that the salt tax was reduced only the previous year to half, and the Government said if these were reduced the provincial contribution to the different Presidencies under the Meston Settlement would not be granted which was for nation-building departments such as education, sanitation, etc. He thought that four annas in a maund in salt tax and a few annas in a year in postal stamps were a trifle comparing to the benefits derived from sanitation and education, etc. by the provincial grants and, therefore, he opposed the motions

Then it was said that Mr. Jinnah supported expenditure for the Secretary of State and the civil budget on the military side. Relating to the former he said there were non-votable grants against which the Assembly had no "say" while the appointment of Sandhurst Committee had changed the atmosphere which was even applauded by Panditji and, therefore, he did not oppose.

Finally, he appealed to the viters to organise the country and pursue the policy with vigour and reason.

INTERESTS OF MAHOMEDAN COMMUNITY.

Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy at this asked Mr. Jinnah as to what he had done for the Mahomedan community.

Mr. Jinnah: I have done for the Mahomedan community a great deal more than Mr. Kaderbhoy had done I know Mr. Kaderbhoy is not serious about it and the voice is not of Kaderbhoy. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Jinnah said he did not believe in communalism, and assured the Mahomedans that their interests were embodied in the resolutions of the national demands. Concluding, he said, he should make it clear that that he would try his best and utmist to protect and safeguard the interests of the Mahomedans.

Mr. Jayakar in according a vote of thanks to the speaker said, the best service Mr. Jinnnah had rendered in the Assembly was the preventing in that body of the formation of a Mahomedan Party on communal lines.

MR. JINNAH ON HIS "SINS."

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party a meeting was held on Saturday evening at Marwadi Vidyalaya.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah replied to his critics in a lengthy speech for about two hours under the caption of "My sins of omission and commission". Mr. M. R. Jayker presided.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jinnah replied at first to Mr. K. F. Nariman's attack in which the latter had stated in one of his speeches that Mr. Jinnah, the leader of the Independent Party had said that he had made a mistake in joining the Swaraj Party in throwing out the Finance Bill. Mr. Jinnah said it was a wrong statement as only three items were thrown out with previous arrangement, and he had no hand in futher discussion of the same subject.

CHARGES REFUTED.

Referring to Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta Mr. Jinnah dwelt at length on a number of charges directed against him and he took them as under (1) That Mr. Jinnah was conspicuous by his absence when votes were taken on a resolution for the reduction of the third class railway fare and it was consequently defeated. (2) Then on reduction of Coal freight, (3) Provident Fund, (4) Public debt, (5) Salt tax, (6) Military side of civil budget, he (Mr. Jinnah) opposed in the Legislative Assembly. The speaker made out a strong case for himself and explained to the audience how he was misrepresented and also showed how and why he opposed certain measures detailed by Mr. Jamnadas. There was interruption now and then and the Chairman had to appeal to the good sense of the audience to keep order and listen to Mr. Jinnah patiently. In response to the appeal at times complete order prevailed and Mr. Jinnah was heard with tense suspense while again all on a sudden he was greeted with the tremendous outbursts of "No, No", if the sentiment expressed by the speaker was unpalatable. At the fag and of the speech Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy created a scene by putting a question to Mr. Jinnah as to what he had done for the Moslems in the Assembly to which Mr. Jinnah replied that he had done more for the Moslems than Mr. Kaderbhoy had ever done for the community. Mr. Kaderbhoy was however shouted down by the audience who were not in a mood to hear him.

APPEAL FOR PATIENT HEARING.

Mr. Jinnah at the outset appealed to his hearers to give him a patient hearing. He had not come there, said he, to vilify or abuse any body but to place before the citizens of Bombay the real issues which were vital not only to Bombay but to whole India as it possibly can be. They had been reading reports of various kinds by various speakers day in and day out in which they did nothing else but abuse and vilify one another. But as far as the electors and voters were concerned, the issues were what was going to be the policy and programme of those that came before them and sought their suffrage.

The fundamental difference between the Swarajists and non-Swarajists was that the Swarajists said that they were not going to work the reforms even if they were useful or beneficial to India pending the national demand for Swaraj was accedded to. That was the real issue. From the manifesto which was issued by the Indian National Congress recently he found that they would not work the reforms until the national demands were acceded to. He assured the audience that he agreed as heartily as he possibly could, especially as the question of national demand was being agitated from the Congress platform for a very long time. That was the struggle which the leaders were carrying on for the last forty years and that was the struggle, he said, which they shall have to carry on till they won in the end. "In the meantime what is to happen"? he asked. That was the real question before the people. They were told that it was wrong, a sin and a crime to go against the Congress candidates. If that was a sound proposition it really came to this that any section in Indian National Congress that managed to get a resolution passed by majority would select their candidates, and they all knew very well that candidates were selected by the Working Committee of the Congress so that they need not go to the voters at all. It would be a sin and a crime to go to the voters. If it happened to be the misfortune of some not to agree with that decision, how are they to put it right? "In that case Mr. Jayakar, myself and others who did not agree with that programme should retire. Is it right", asked Mr. Jinnah.

Some voices: Yes, yes.

Mr. Jinnah: Let me tell you, gentlemen, that the moment you do that it will recoil upon you. The Congress will become the butt end of the majority, and the lectors will have no voice at all. Is it right?

Voices: Yes, yes. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah appealed to his audience to hear him patiently, and said if there was anybody who felt for the Indian National Congress, it was he.

A voice: Are you a member.

Another voice: No No.

WHY HE WITHDREW FROM CONGRESS.

Mr. Jinnah: I have been a servant of the Indian National Congress since 1906, I have served the Congress right up to its Nagpur session and you all know the reason why I withdrew. I have made no secret of it. I said in Nagpore that I am opposed to any programme for direct action because I believe that the country is not ready for it.

Mr. Jinnah then read portions of his speech delivered at the Amritsar Congress and asked if the country was ready for direct action at present; if not he urged the voters to send to the legislature the best men whose policy and programme would be to work out the reforms constitutionally as laid down by the Government of India Act.

FORMATION OF INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

He sent his manifesto during the last election and asked his voters the same questions and he received 300 replies agreeing with his policy and only half a dozen against it. He then narrated how the Indian National Party was formed in 1924 in the Legislative Assembly and said, the Swarajists declined to serve on the committees or even the Select Committees. They even declined to give support to any measure however beneficial to India. They said their policy was of obstruction only. The first time the Swarajists brought up their item of total obstruction was to throw out the budget lock, barrel and stock. At that time he had the misfortune to say that the policy was not beneficial to India. The matter was discussed, argued and he was defeated. Having been in the Indian National party of the Assembly as an honourable man, he was bound by the decision of the party and whatever his personal opinion on the matter, as a party question he had to agree. Consequently, three items, viz salt, opium and some other item which he did not remember then were thrown out. After these items were thrown out, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who he regretted was not well at present, realised that it would be a mistake to throw out the budget in its entirety.

Mr. Jinnah read from Panditji's speech next day in the Assembly stating that it was not necessary to continue the same procedure as they had opposed the motion the previous day on principle, and that they were agreeable to discuss the remaining items in the ordinary course.

As a member of the Nationalist party he (the speaker) entirely associated with the Panditji. That was in March 1924 and so far there was no obstruction from the Swarajists. The Assembly met in Simla in May and the steel industry bill came before the session and he assured the audience that the Swarajists not only supported the bill, but they actually agreed to serve on the Select Committee which also included Mr. V. J. Patel, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. That fiscal measure was supported by the Swarajists and the Independents and was carried in May. On the one hand, the Swarajists were out for obstruction and on the other in a manifesto the people were told that the Swarajists had achieved phenomenal success and gave 46 items of their noble work (laughter).

Mr. Jinnah: Are you going to send Mr. Jamnadas Mehta?

Voices—Yes. Yes.

Mr. Jinnah: I have no quarrel with those voters who know and believe that Mr. Jamnadas is not going to work the reforms until national demand is granted. But then it is not open to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to talk of the phenomenal achievement and noble work.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

Mr. Jinnah then came to the reply to his critics and said it was a misstatement on the part of Mr. Nariman to say that he (Mr. Jinnah) had stated that he had made a mistake in throwing out the finance bill. It was Mr. Malaviya who had taken up that question in the speaker's absence, and what part he had taken he had already told his audience.

Referring to Mr. Jamnadas, he said, Mr. Jamnadas had alluded in the "Bombay Chronicle" that Mr. Jinnah was conspicuous by his absence during the debate on the reduction of the third class railway fare and it was defeated. Mr. Jinnah said the fact was that the motion was carried out. He (speaker) was a member of several committees including the Muddiman Committee, and it was not possible to be present at every discussion of a question.

Then Mr. Jamnadas said Mr. Jinnah opposed the coal freight. The resolution was moved by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and seconded by Sir D'Arcy Lindsay. It was stated by the Government bench that if the freight was reduced, the loss would be made up by the tax payers and that the motion was made in the interest of the merchants and capitalists.

In regard to the provident fund bill referred to by Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Jinnal said he could not find any such thing in the report, and he would be obliged if Mr. Jamnadas gave him the date and terms of the resolution.

OPPOSITION TO REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Referring to the attack made by Mr. Jamnadas in regard to his opposition against the reduction of public debt, Mr. Jinnah ex-

Continued in Col.

NEED FOR RURAL RE-CONSTRUCTION.

CO-OPERATION: THE NEW METHOD.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SIR MANUBHAI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

POONA, Oct. 23.

The 15th session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference met at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning in the Fergusson College ampitheatre. Attendance was over a thousand, including a large number of agriculturists. Prominent among those present were the Members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Executive Councillors, Ministers Chiefs of Sangli, Aundh and Phaltan. Sir Leslie Wilson after arrival was met by the office-bearers of the Institute and workers. Proceedings commenced with the singing of "Bande Mataram" the whole Assembly standing.

Prof. Kaji next proposed the formal election of Sir Manubhai Mehta. Diwan of Baroda, as President of the Conference, and in doing so referred to Sir Manubhai's educational work and ripe experience as administrator of one the biggest States in India.

After this resolution was supported by Mr. Devli, Sir Manubhai took the clair and delivered the Presidential address of which he read portions. On conclusion of the presidential address, Rao Bahadur Talmaki, Secretary of the Institute presented a report of the action taken on the resolutions of the previous year's Conference Sub-Committees were then formed to consider draft resolutions on the papers submitted to the Conference the number of such Committees being three. The Conference was adjourned till Sunday noon.

The 15th Session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference was, opened today by Sir Leslie Wilson in the presence a large gathering in the ampitheatre of the Ferguson College, Poona, among those present being members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture. The Conference which was presided over by Sir Manubhai Dewan, was addressed by the Marquess of Linlithgow.

In requesting His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson to inaugurate the proceedings of the 15th Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, president of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, described Poona, the birthplace of many glorious institutions, as the Boston of India. Mr. Deodhar hoped that the Royal Agricultural Commission would in the course of their investigations take into account all the help which the Co-operative movement was designed to give to the agricultural reconstruction along with other measures or movements all aiming at the great and abiding problems of rural reconstruction. Proceeding Mr. Deodhar expressed opinion that for the fruition of the labours of the Royal Commission the present time was most propitious owing to the fact that His Excellency Lord Irwin who was now at the helm of affairs in that country was as keen on the agricultural advancement on bold and scientific lines as any intelligent farmer could be and the Viceroy was proud to call himself a farmer as he did in one of his utterances at Manjri Agricultural Farm.

Proceeding Mr. Deodhar said:

You would now like me to deal briefly with the important changes and events that have taken place since the holding of the last conference at Dharwar. In this connection I have to mention in the forefront from the point of view of the Institute the adoption of a new constituton for it, which has now come into force, and which was conceived with the idea of enabling the Institute to secure greater cohesion among the constituent parts of the movement by a much wider representation to societies. The newly formed Provincial Co-operative Council under the new scheme will be meeting day after to-morrow and will have to consider many questions of importance.

Concluding Mr. Deodhar observed that well thought out schemes and definite policy would have to be adopted by all those who were working with the ideal in view to secure best result in working for the reconstruction of rural areas.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech said:—

I call it a historic occasion because you have fixed the date of the Conference so that it coincides with the Poona Agricultural Show, which is the biggest Exhibition of its kind so far attempted in India, and with the visit of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, which, we believe, will be productive of immense benefit to the future of this country. Co-operation is indissolubly linked with agriculture, and public attention will on this occasion be focussed in no small degree on your deliberations; and it gives me much pleasure to see before me such a very representative gathering of members and delegates from all parts of the Presidency.

To you who are gathered here to-day under the auspices of the Central Co-operative Institute, the foremost even of the year has been the revision of its constitution. The main feature of this revision is that it will now be constituted on a broad democratic basis, the main representation being that of primary societies, who will have a large majority on the Boards of Management; there will also be decentralisation by th formation of District Branches, which will be designated Local Institutes. The Institute is thus now more akin to a Federation of Societies, as in other countries, than constituted on the lines of a single society as before.

DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT.

As an instance of the democratic development that has taken place, instead of being ex-officio President of the Institute, I shall now be its Honorary Patron. The post of President is now open by election as one of the highest honours to which non-official workers in the Movement can attain, and I congratulate our veteran co-operator and much esteemed public worker, Mr. Devadhar, in being the first person to be elected. I wish to assure you all that I am as proud to be a Patron of your Institute as I was to be its President, and that my sympathy with its working, and my belief in its aims will continue as before.

A special feature of the new constitution will be the "Provincial Co-operative Council," which will be the supreme board of management, and will consist of an exact and proportionate representation of all the primary societies in every part of the Presidency, of members to represent the District Banks, the Department, and the Divisional Branches elected in proportion to their importance, and of a sufficient number of co-opted members. This body, composed of some 100 members and meeting at least twice a year, will to some extent perform the same functions as are now performed by the Annual Provincial Conference. The result may be that it will not be necessary to convene the Conference every year, andthat its meeting at rarer periods will add to the importance and solemnity of the occasions.

CONTROL BY NON-OFFICIALS.

We have always prided ourselves in this Presidency on the extent to which the Co-operative Movement is controlled by the non-official element. In 1921, my predecessor referred to the great burden which would fall on the taxpayer if it were necessary that Government officials should perform the duties of propaganda and supervision, which after considered reflection, had been entrusted to non-official control. Since that time there has been an immense increase in the number of societies, and universal development in every branch of the movement. My Government will continue to provide the due number of officials for the share of the work entrusted to them and to contribute generously to the funds of the Institute, and I must appeal to you, as the representatives of the non-official element, to do your share.

INSTITUTE'S BUILDINGS.

I will refer to one more matter before I leave the subject of the Provincial Institute. I am informed that the question of paying for its fine building, which is a memorial to the pioneer co-operator, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, is a matter of great concern. The building cost nearly two lakhs, and so far only Rs. 45,000 has been collected, payment of the remainder having been made by a loan from the Provincial Bank. The building was erected when prices were at their highest in Bombay, and when land had attained a fancy price. The repayment of this loan must remain a constant hindrance to the activities of the Institute. The President has issued a special appeal for subscriptions and I should like to take this opportunity of associating myself in it, and of expressing my hope that it will meet with a generous response.

FACILE CREDIT.

The question of facile credit is an ever-present danger to the co-operative movement, and I must here touch on some of its less satisfactory features. The position of many of the canal societies in the irrigated areas of the Poona and Ahmednagar districts is still causing some degree of anxiety to us all. I recognise the work which has been done by the newly formed Bhimthadi Union of the Nira Societies. It is struggling with the heavy load of arrears accumulated by those societies which it must be admitted was caused partly by over-financing, and which it has not so far been able to reduce. Government are regarding its efforts with the utmost sympathy, and have contributed practical help in the form of a subsidy and the loan of an experienced officer.

TRIBUTE TO MR. V. L. MEHTA.

Turning to finance I notice with satisfaction the continued expansion and sound management of the Provincial Co-operative Bank. Its share capital and its working capital are now over 9 1/2 lakhs and 126 lakhs, compared with 8 lakhs and 95 lakhs in the previous year. It has recently made a new issue of shares, the feature of which was that they were almost entirely taken up by societies. It is following the policy of giving a larger representation to its society shareholders. Every society borrowing from the Bank is encouraged to be a member, and during the last year it has made an important change in its constitution, by which representation on the board has been given to Central Banks and primary societies directly financed by it. I am pleased to testify to the sound guidance of its Chairman, Mr. B. F. Madon, and the able work of its Managing Director, Mr. V. L. Mehta.

The Bank is in touch with all the societies which it finances by a system of competent inspectors, and it has recently opened several new branches in Taluka headquarter towns. Mr. V. L. Mehta has been indefatigable in his tours round the district. Co-operators, I am sure, appreciated the honour recently conferred on his father, the veteran co-operator, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, and I am glad that he is following in his father's footsteps.

It is indeed no exaggeration to say that the Provincial Bank has always kept in view its obligations towards the primary societies which it finances, however remotely situated, and that it has a full sense of its responsibility for the development of agriculture I think that it is largely due to its example that the last year or two has witnessed much improvement in the management of the District Central Banks.

THE MARQUESS OF LINLITHGOW.

The Marquessof Linlithgow assured those present that the Commission over which he had the honour to preside was fully aware of the important position and the immense potentialities of co-operative movement in its relation to the agriculture of India. They might rest assured that he and his colleagues were fully seized of the great importance and immense possibilities of the movement in which they were all deeply interested, and in which they were working so actively and enthusiastically He did not pretend to have had the opportunity closely to study the detailed working of co-operation in India. He had read such literature as had been placed before him which was not small in volume, but he could claim to have applied his mind for some years now to the history of co-operative movement in Europe and America and he was greatly interested to notice that their experience in this country was in many respects the experience of co-operators in Europe and America. They had learnt by experience to measure the strength and vigour of the movement by the vigour of primary society, but they had come to realise that unless the movement was sound in the primary stage of societies, no amount of building up the central organisations, no amount of effort to the provision of credit, whether short term or long term, would bring them success. If their primary societies were not sound to the core and if they were not managed by men who were not inspired and moved by co-operative spirit, all their efforts were doomed to failure. If, on the contrary, their societies were inspired, as their primary societies in this Presidency were inspired by real enthusiasm, then they might be sure that they would weather the storm and difficulties that lay before them.

The greatest enemy that co-operative movement had in this country and in any other was the uniformed enthusiast and the people who thought that enthusiasm and zeal could take the place of careful study and exact knowledge. They could not. The history of co-operation in other countries was littered with bones of societies and adventures that had failed because those who had conceived them and initiated them had not been at pains to examine and thoroughly to appreciate the fundamental needs of co-operation and that unless those preliminary investigations and that necessary attention to basic requirements were blems on India's agriculture that was their movement was bound to fail. Therefore, it was bethought a good omen that they have had in this country men who had devoted their lives to a careful study of this movement and men who had written down in printed word the accumulated experience of this country and of other countries, so that those who were contemplating the initiation of new societies might benefit from the experience of those who had gone before.

He admitted that he had not yet acquired a firm grip of the problem before him, but he and his colleagues had made a good start and considered themselves a very happy family and were working well.

Prof. Kaji proposed a vote of thanks to the Governor and the Marquess of Linlithgow, which was carried by acclamation, after which they withdrew. The business of the Conference then commenced.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, then delivered his presidential address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address Sir Manubhai said:—

For a picture of the misery that has been the lot of the Indian farmer in the absence of any organisation one can not do better than turn to the graphic account given by H. H. the Agakhan, in his work on "India in Translation". Describing the daily routine of the humdrum life of the toiling peasant in this lack-a-day world, he sees "the ill-clad cillagers—men, women children, thin and weakly, and made old beyond their years, by a life of underfeeding and over-work, who have been astir before day-break and have partaken of a scanty meal, consisting of some kind or other of coarse cold porridge, of course, without sugar or milk. With bare and hardened feet they reach their fields and immediately begin to furrow their exhausted soil, with lean cattle of a poor and hybrid breed, usually sterile and milkless. A short rest at mid-day and a handful of dried corn or beans for food is followed my a continuance till dusk of the same laborious scratching of the soil. Then they plod their weary way homeward in the chilly evening, every member of the family shaking with malaria or fatigue. A drink of water probably contaminated, the munching of a piece of hard black 'chapati,' a little gossip round the peepul tree, and then the day ends with heavy unrefreshing sleep in dwellings, sheltering also their cattle, and so insanitary that European farmers would dread to use even as pig styes." The picture may perhaps seem overdrawn with a colouring, a little too lurid; but who would deny that on the whole it is only true to the type?

LOT OF LABOURER.

The lot of the Indian peasant is rendered even more precarious by the freaks of the seasons. If Divinity shapes our human ends, it is never more true in any other country as in India. The vagaries of the Indian monsoon are too well known and man is powerless "to rough hew them how we will." An income which depends largely on the smiles and frowns of the weather is ever apt "to yawn with empty gulfs." Seventy per cent of our population is made up of agriculturists and of people deriving their sustenance from land. The remaining quota supplied by the factory operatives and industrial labour, have a scarcely happier lot. With alternating seasons of prosperity and adversity their income also alternates between waste and want. Pressed under the jaws of hunger and penury, as long as they are unorganised, they succumb an easy prey to the ever obliging and accommodating money-lender. Our first care as co-operators ought wisely to be directed to this struggle against usury and improvidence, each the cause and the effect of the other. "The curse of the Indian village" according to Mr. Strickland, "is selfishness and faction. The reason for these vices is that no man can find a common ground on which to develop his altruistic qualities; the old council of elders, often pictured as a meeting of saintly sages, has disappeared; and the individual is face to face with the tax-gatherer, the money-lender and his litigious neighbour. He lives for the moment, and never more narrowly than when he hoards his savings in a hole, or converts them into tinsel or tawdry ornaments of alloy for his womenfolk. Bad harvests and extravagant expenditure on domestic ceremonies drive him to the userer, who welcomes the opportunity of investing his funds in the entanglements of an industrious and uncalculating cultivator. Once enmeshed, the peasant soon finds that he has no hope of escape; he accepts his fate, spends money when it comes to hand (which the usurer seldom permits) and becomes indifferent to the fate of his fellows. His grain, his clothing, often his oxen, are bought from the same tyrant at the moment of need; his entire produce is handed over to him at harvest without hesitation. In neither case can the debtor afford to question the price or the quality offered to him. Until the peasant is freed from debt his case is hopeless; he can not be freed by cheap loans from the State, or a commercial or philanthropic institution; for he has lost all habits of thrift, punctuality and foresight; the only social influence he acknowledges is that of the village brotherhood, inchoate as it has now become; and since no credit without control is other than perilous for him, while official control is enervating and the petty staff is frequently corrupt, the brotherhood of the village, or the selected honest and intelligent members of the community, must be the only suitable authority to grant, refuse and supervise the dangerous boon of cheaper money with which salvation from the usurer has to be won. Only when the peasant has shaken off the despair with which he sees his debit balance accumulating in the "Shahukar's" books and realises that a change is possible, it is practicable to incite him towards better cultivation, cleaner living and a higher understanding."

Such a change, it is possible to bring about only through co-operation.

CO-OPERATION: A NEW FAITH.

Co-operation is the new Religion of thrift, self-help, self-sacrifice and social service.

It would perhaps be more correct to describe co-operation as a new Method rather than a new Religion. Co-operation is only a new method of doing business; and though it may perhaps be more prudent out of policy to call it the new Faith—the new article of creed, on the foundation of which the new reconstruction of society is to be based, it is really only a new economic method.

Co-operation is the method of attaining to (1) better farming, (2) better business, and (3) better living.

CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH.

In Italy the federation of co-operative guilds in Lombardy has succeeded in holding up its head even against the powerful Fascist forces of the central Government. The three great economic evils from which capitalism has been known to suffer are (1) waste, (2) adulteration and (3) tedium of monotony. The agricultural labourer has to remain idle for four months of the year, while manufacturers in towns have begun to produce cheaply and on a large scale many things previously produced by rural or home industries, which when carried on in the country made life more varied, intelligence more active, and therefore more satisfied. Here are evils of wastage of powers, deterioration in the quality of things manufactured and the tedium of ennui, all combined. It is only under a commonwealth of co-operative federations which dovetail with and compliment each other that these evils can be successfully overcome. A revival of home industries of spinning and weaving would supply the peasant and his family with work for four months in the year and thus prevent waste, besides supplying him with nice home-spuns for his wear.

SOCIAL ORDER.

We are on the eve of a new social order; and should aim at establishing three things —(1) economic development; (2) political stability, and (3) a desirable social life: and we must begin with the foundations. Rural reconstruction ought to be the goal of co-operation. The co-operative movement ought to be an organisation of rural interests to enable them to meet the organisation of the urban interests: for stability lies in a balance between the two forces.

RURAL INTEREST.

A village is the cradle of a nation; and it is often the inspiration breathed in a village that has led to the raising of the

(Continued on page 10.)

"HIDEOUS" COST

SCHEME NOT A FAILURE.

SIR CHIMANLAL RECOMMENDS POLICY OF STEADFAST PERSEVERANCE.

BACK BAY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the failure of the scheme to reclaim a large area in Back Bay, Bombay, continued its proceedings in mail week in London, Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice of Allahabad, presiding.

The scheme was based on an engineering report prepared in 1912 with an original estimate of £2,695,000, but the cost of completing the scheme was now placed at £8,470,000. A dredger purchased on the Clyde to shift 2,000 cubic yards of soft clay per hour failed to accomplish this at Bombay owing to the nature of the clay there.

Sir Sydney Crookshank, superintendent to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, gave evidence that at the time he issued a memorandum in relation to the scheme land was being sold in Bombay at a colossal rate. The Government had to turn down a scheme for houses for officials because of the price of land. There had been the criticism about the scheme that it was for the benefit of the classes, but he believed that it would have worked out for the benefit of all.

Sir Sydney said that the estimated cost in 1912 of Messrs. Kidd and Co. was 325.23 lakhs, which, taking the rupee at 1s. 6d., was about £2,437,000. Sir George Buchanan's estimate at that time was 241.9 lakhs, but both estimates were out of date on November 28, 1919. He could not say that the cost of materials had risen three times, but it had risen at least twice as much.

Sir George Buchanan's revised estimate was 367 lakhs, or roughly £2,750,000. The witness agreed that it was too low, and the chairman put it to him that the work could not have been done for less than 650 lakhs. He had increased the estimate to 400 lakhs and believed that to be sufficient, but he agreed that on the chairman's basis of increased cost of materials and labour the work could not have been done at the estimated price.

Sir Sydney Crookshank added that he had dissociated himself from the transaction, and later wrote stating that he wished entirely to dissociate himself from the purchase of the dredger.

"HIDEOUS" COST

Sir Sydney accepted the suggestion of Sir Frederick Hopkinson that he was in the position of 'technical watchdog" to the Government of India, and as to the cost of the plant he considered it was "hideous," being nearly 50 per cent of the whole estimate. The whole dredging plant cost £855,000, and there was a proposal to buy another dredger costing £192,000.

A sample of the clay that had to be dredged—looking like an unbaked brick—was handed to Sir Sydney, who examined it and admitted that it seemed that the dredger contractors must have been very much deceived in the character of the clay, even allowing for the fact that the sample had been out of water for a month.

Sir Maurice Hayward, the next witness, said that up to 1919 he was a Judge of the High Court, and in January, 1921, joined the Bombay Government in charge of the Home Department. The Back Bay reclamation scheme would have been profitable if it could have been carried through in time. It was not solely a business proposition, but designed to relieve the housing congestion which had been a matter of great interest to the Government ever since the plague of 1897, when the congestion of the city was brought prominently to notice. The population of Bombay was about 1,200,000 in 1916, and he believed that it was now over 1,400,000.

He had reported that the dredgers pumping, which began towards the end of 1923, gave satisfactory results for the season 1923-4, but he was bound to admit that the figures now put to him by the chairman did not show a satisfactory result, these showing that there was pumping for only 843 hours, instead of a possible, 2,550, in the first season, and that instead of pumping 2,000 cubic yards an hour, 1,020 was the quantity pumped, while owing to the porousness of the sea-wall only 859,858 cubic yards of material were actually deposited in the Back Bay instead of an estimated 5,000,000 cubic yards.

SIR. C. SETALVAD'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, gave his support to a policy of steadfast perseverance with the reclamation of Back Bay at the resumed hearing by the Committee of Inquiry in London, Sir Grimwood Mears presided.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, who was a member of the Executive Council of Bombay from January, 1921, until his resignation in June, 1923, and, except for a few weeks at first, was in charge of the Development Department, said that up to the time of his resignation the construction of the retaining wall and other work had proceeded quite within the estimates as to time and expenditure. The scheme carried into effect a project which was first seriously discussed in 1864. The action of the Government of Bombay in 1919 must be judged by the conditions then existing in Bombay and not by present conditions. The scheme was undertaken not for making money by land speculation, but because of the necessity of providing accommodation for the expanding trade and industries of Bombay and for securing sufficient residential accommodation for its increasing population. An influential body of persons who acquired land at high prices during the "boom" and had lost heavily by the depression in the property market, were apprehensive of further diminution in the value of their holdings if more land were made available by the reclamation. With them were allied certain politicians who wanted to make the most of an opportunity to abuse the Government, and who did not hesitate to make wild statements and charges without any foundation.

Although the land produced by the reclamation might not be immediately sold, the witness continued, it would be available for an expansion which was bound to come in 15, 20, or 25 years. According to the original estimates, the reclaimed land was to be produced at a cost of Rs. 10 (15s. a square yard); on the revised estimates the cost was most pessimistic view, and, allowing a long term of years for interest and sinking fund, estimated the cost of the reclamation at Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 a square yard, he ventured to think that the land would fetch at least that price and possibly more. While the work on the middle blocks of reclamation might be delayed, things should be so arranged that the work might be undertaken as and when suitable opportunities arose. He stigmatized as absurd the cry that the whole scheme should be scrapped.

Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., Secretary to the Bombay Government and Deputy Director of Development from July, 1924, to April, 1926, said that he was concerned with the financial aspects of the whole development project. The estimates of the reclamation were that the land would yield an average of not less than Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 a square yard, and could be disposed of within 11 years.

THE DREDGER AND ITS WORK.

Mr. W. Kidd, of Messrs. Lowther, Kidd, and Co., who carried out works of extension of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard at Bombay from 1904 to 1908, stated that he suggested to the Bombay Government in 1910 that Back Bay might be reclaimed by material obtained from the Bombay Harbour. He had made a careful study of the material in the harbour. At the request of the Bombay Government in January, 1912, he made borings in the harbour, and the results established that the materials were essentially the same as at the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard and the Sewree reclamation. In his report he described the blue clay below the mud as "stiff and unctuous." His estimate of the cost of the work in 1912 was Rs. 325 lakhs £337,500).

Questioned as to Sir George Buchanan's original estimate in 1919 of 367 lakhs, Mr. Kidd said he was astonished that Sir G. Buchanan's estimate should be so low. When the scheme was approved prices of materials, &c. (taking into account the rise in the rupee exchange), were quite three times as much as in 1912. Moreover, his estimates were for working the dredgers 24 hours in three shifts, whereas the 1919 scheme contemplated two shifts with 15 hours' pumping time. The witness said there ought to have been a dredging test before the dredger, Sir George Lloyd was designed to see if i were suited to the material.

Mr. T. McMurray, a director of Messrs. William Simons and Co., the makers of the dredgers "Sir George Lloyd" and "Colaba" and the floating pipe-line, said that they were built according to the specifications and designs on which the contract was based. The firm gave no definite undertaking as to what the vessel would do in Bombay, but did contract to give satisfactory trials on the Clyde, where her pumping power was found to be well in excess of that required to meet the requirements of the specification.

The Committee then adjourned.

GANESHKHIND, Oct. 21.

The Marquess of Linlithgow, the Raja of Palakimedi, Mr. J. A. Madan and Mr. F. W. H. Smith arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

M. C. C.'S SECOND MATCH IN KARACHI.

JAGANNATH'S BRILLIANT HITS.

SANDHAM'S FAULTLESS DISPLAY.

MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW.

Hindus and the Rest. First Innings 335.
M. C. C. „ 249 (for 5.)

Match ends in a draw.

KARACHI, October 23.

The following are the teams for to-day's match:

The M., C., C.:—Gilligan, Chichester, Constable, Eckersley, Hill, Earle, Wyaat, Astill, Brown, Tate, Sandham and Parsons.

The combined team of Hindus and the rest: Semper (Captain), Naumal, Shunker, Gopaldas, Dasrath, Ramchander, D'Cunha, Castel, Mendis, Fernandes and Jagannath.

HINDUS ELECT TO BAT.

A strong eleven composed of players from Hindus and the rest opposed the M. C. C. in their second fixture which began this morning before a moderately large crowd. The weather was hot.

Semper, the Hindu skipper, correctly named the spin of the coin and elected to take the batting on a matting wicket, Jagannath and Mendis opened the Karachi innings to the bowling of Tate and Brown.

Tate opened to Jagannath sending down the first ball at 40 minutes past 11. The latter nearly cut Tate's third delivery past the third man for two and again pulled him over the right shoulder to the boundary. Tate was bowling on the off stump and the Hindu batsman kept the three slips busy throughout the over. He played the in-swingers correctly and showed fine footwork. Seven runs were scored off Tate's first over. The last run gave Jagannath Brown's bowling. Brown who had kept the wicket in the M. C. C.'s first match is an all-rounder "par excellence" and proved as efficient with the leather as in the pads. He has a free natural delivery and can easily send down a really fast ball. Standing over six feet in height, he keeps the ball bumping to the confusion of the short statured batsman. Jagannath though on the shortside met Brown's bumpers wonderfully eliciting cheers after cheers for clever placing though not in a very stylish manner. He watches the ball carefully and has scoring strokes on all sides of the wicket. He scored fast claiming 39 out of the first 40 runs which speaks for the confidence with which he played the English bowling.

Mendis though out when the total was 35 had not a single run to his credit.

Facing Brown Jagannath slogged his first ball to the off boundary and snicked the third to the boundary behind the wickets. Hill conceded four byes. The history of the day's cricket till the first 56 was signalled was merely a record of Jagannath's putting the M. C. C. bowlers all over the field. His partner contributed practically nothing to the score. If the ball pitched an inch outside the stumps out flashed Jagannath's bat and nothing that the M. C. C. out field could do would save runs. Any overpitched ball was promptly put to the boundary. Place the field how he would, Gilligan found Jagannath altogether too good. It was an unusual experience to see the M. C. C. fieldsmen continually in a flux against a single batsman.

BOWLERS' DISMAY.

Astill and Chichestor Constable relieved Brown and Tate, the former taking the over at 49. Astill was the only bowler against whom scoring was at all slow. Shunker glanced Chichester Constable twice to the fine leg boundary and on the latter's replacing of the field Jagannath square cut him to the ropes. 60 and 70 appeared on the Board in quick succession. Wyatt took over from Chichester Constable but the change was ineffective. Century was reached after play had been in progress for an hour and twenty minutes. The century was made up of 17 byes and 10 runs from Shunker, the rest being Jagannath's contribution. The latter batsman was badly dropped by Eckersley in deep field off Astill when he had scored 72. This was Jagannath's first faulty stroke, and though let off, he repeated his mistake, One run later and Brown at point brought off a simple catch. Jagannath delighted the crowd with his spectacular drives and productive forward play. No bowler was too tricky for him, no length too difficulty (101—2—73).

Dasrath joined Shanker at the wickets and had a short and merry career. A left-hander he found the bowling too baffling for back play and stepped out to it. He effectively countered it for a couple of overs hitting two boundaries in quick succession; but in trying to pull Astill he skied the ball over the wickets and was easily held by Hill (116—3—10).

Naumall then visited the crease. He took some time to get off the mark and as both his and Shunker's were of quite different type from Jagannath's play the game was for the first time dull. Naumall started his account with a lucky snick behind the wickets which earned 3 inspite of the scorching sun. The M. C. C. fielding was as keen and and free as ever and elicited cheers for smart saving of runs. Shunker hooked Astill to the leg boundary and 120 was signalled. A spell of uneventful cricket then ensued, occasional singles being the only runs scored and then an alteration in the pace completely beat Shunker, Tate beating him with a straight ball (131-4-22). Shunker played very steady cricket and hit three-fours.

Gopaldas filled the gap. Naumall drove Astill strongly past mid-off to the boundary and again glanced him beautifully for the maximum along the carpet.

At lunch interval Naumall and Gopaldas were not out the former having scored 11 scores.

NAUMAL'S STYLISH PLAY.

When play was resumed after lunch at 2000 a crowd of about 4,000 was present. Astill sent down maiden over to Gopaldas. Naumal facing Tate placed his first ball into gully for single and Gopaldas played out over. In the next over, Naumal squarecut Astill for three, and three singles more, brought 150 on board as result for 130 minutes play. At 157 Naumal mistimed a ball from Tate and put up an easy catch. Naumal who is still in school played a very stylish cricket and though he was slow in scoring, the game was never dull while he was receiving bowling. (157-5-16).

Semper left pavillion and opened his account with a leg glance which earned three. Brown relieved Astill. A rising ball hit Gopaldas on head, and a single resulted. A confident appeal by Tate against Gopaldas, was unsuccessful, following which the latter batsman drove him strongly to off boundry. Tate was at times erratic and Brown was deliberately bumping them, with the result that batsmen came in for some corporal punishment. This kept the players quiet for some time, but still a steady rate of scoring was maintained and thirty runs were added in about forty minutes, when the total was 176. Astill resolved Brown and Wyatt took over from Tate in the next over. Astill was turning them both ways, and his mode of delivery gave no indication of spin on the ball. He was never able to nonplus either of the batsmen. Once Gopaldas scored 8 runs from him off successive balls. The score mounted steadily till it reached 199 and then it hung on for 5 overs.

In the sixth over, two leg byes enabled, second century to be telegraphed, this being the product of 3 hours' play. With hook to leg for four, Gopaldas sent the next decade and followed it up with an drive, straight down but Sandham picked up the ball on the boundary. Semper pulled full toss from Wyatt to ropes and a single to Gopaldas sent two twenty up. Gilligan took up the attack in place of Astill but there was no change in the position. At tea time the total score was 223 for 5 wickets.

PLAY AFTER TEA TIME.

When play was resumed after tea there was a big crowd, a half holiday enabling cricket enthusiasts to be present. Gopaldas who was playing for nearly two hours and twenty minutes played faultlessly stylish cricket. After passing the fifty mark, he played up strongly, lashing, out some spectacular hits but had to retire owing to injury to his leg. D'Cunha and Castelo who followed him had to leave the pavillion soon Fernandes then filled the gap with only two wickets to fall. He made excellent use of unguarded spots and lifted the bay safely over heaps of fieldsmen. He elicited cheers for three excellent hits which reached the boundary. At five minutes to six 300 was noisted and when stumps were pulled up at six, he and Sempee were not out.

Perhaps the largest crowd hitherto seen at these matches was present when the game was resumed after tea. A half holiday enabling a number of cricket enthusiasts to watch the local team's performance against the M.C.C. Tate and Gilligan commenced the attack. Both kept an accurate length and was not till after a quarter of an hour's play 230 was singnalled. Semper broke the spell stepping back and neatly turning Tate to a leg boundary. Gopaldas executed a similar stroke in Tate's next over, but only three runs were scored.

At 232 Tate gave place to Wyatt who sent a down maiden to Semper. Gopaldas who appeared well set, reached his fifty soon after with a hefty pull off Gilligan to the boundary. He had been now batting for nearly two hours and twenty minutes. His fifty was the product of faultlessly stylish cricket, and included six fours. Gopaldas on passing the fifty mark played up strongly. He lashed out at bowling, and brought off some spectacular hits. He was, however, limping badly owing to injury to his leg, and was evidently in pain. He sent a soft return to Earl at mid-off and retired. The sixth wicket partnership had added eight runs short of a century. Eight fours and three threes were included in the outgoing batsman's score of 62. (249-6-62).

The remaining batsmen made the following runs: D'Cunna 4, and Castell 0. When the stumps were drawn the score stood at 305 for 8 wickets, Semper (not out) 5, and Fernandez 22 (not out).

NEW EXPERIENCE OF VISITORS.

The M.C.C. team had new experience on the first day of their second fixture for losing the toss they kept in the field the whole day. Not only was their bowling strength very severely taxed, but the dash in all eight bowlers, including Sandham, were tried, but their bowling was mastered by more batsmen than one. Except Astill all others were well hit. It must be mentioned however that the matting pitch gave the bowlers very little assistance.—A.P.

HINDUS AND THE REST XI.
1st Innings.

Jagannath, c Brown b Wyatt	73
Mendis, b Tate	0
Shunker, b Tate	22
Dasrath, c Hill b Astill	10
Naumal c and b Tate	16
Gopaldas c Earle b Astill	62
Semper, not out	64
D'Cunha, c Brown, b Astill	4
Castel l.b.w b Astill	0
Fernandez, b Tate	25
Ramchander, c Parsons, b Tate	13
Extras	46
Total	335

Fall of wickets:—35/1, 101/2, 116/3, 131/4, 157/5, 249/6, 253/7, 253/8, 315/9, 335/10.

M., C., C.

Sandham b. Dasrath	129
Parsons c. Fernandes b. Gopaldas	58
Ekersley (not out)	14
Hill (not out)	8
Extras	10
Total (for five wickets)	249

SUNDAY'S GAME.

COMBINED TEAM ALL OUT FOR 335.

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The second day's play between the M.C.C. and the Combined team was continued today and the overnight's score of 305 runs was carried to 335 runs before the remaining two batsmen could be disposed of, Ferandez contributing 25, and Semper 64 (not out).

M. C. C.'S 249 FOR 5.

KARACHI, October 24.

The second match of the M. C. C. today ended in a draw. The combined eleven composed of Hindus and the rest continued their innings this morning and were all out at 12|15 for a total of 335 runs. Semper, their Captain, remained unbeaten with 64. The M. C. C. began their innings at 12|35 and started disastrously, losing three wickets for 61 runs. But Sandham and Parsons then mastered the attack and added 144 for the fourth wicket. Sandham made the first century of the tour, scoring 129 after batting for 3 hours, 45 minutes. He gave a faultless display. Parsons scored 58. The M. C. C. had scored 249 for five when stumps were drawn for the day.

The next match of the M. C. C. begins on the 27th of October against an European Eleven.—A. P.

CRICKET.

THE MADRAS MATCH.

CENTURIES BY KANICKAM AND RAMASWAMI.

On Saturday the Madras United Club began their two-day fixture against the Bombay Gym. and this incidentally was their last in Bombay. Winning the toss Phillips sent in Cullen and Cummings to open the innings. After a fairly good start the local side suffered a reverse when Hopkins and Meyer were disposed of cheaply, but Andrews helped to stay the rot and the score board read 79 runs when he was dismissed. Phillips and Cumming carried on the good work and the score mounted steadily. When the thirteenth decade was reached Cummings was held by Gopalan off his own bowling. Harrison after having a merry career at the wicket was unfortunate to be run out, and then, a rot having set in, the entire side was dismissed for 186 runs. Having a few minutes to bat Madras began badly by losing two wickets for twelve runs.

Sunday was a day of sensations for not only did it provide brilliant cricket, but afforded Kanickam the opportunity of achieving his triumph by confirming his high reputation with local enthusiasts. Soon after the start Bandari was dismissed when Meyer held him after Radcliffe had tipped the ball up into the air. But when Ramaswamy and Kanickam got associated when 4 wickets had fallen for 60 runs the fun began to fly and the large number of spectators settled down to witness some excellent cricket. Ramaswamy relied upon the long handle and smote the ball about the ground and out of it, while Kanickam obtained his runs with pretty shots. Ramaswamy's innings came to an end when Compton stumped him off Radcliffe his individual score being 160, which included three sixes—two of them being off successive balls—and 16 fours. The innings was declared when 7 wickets had fallen for 304 runs, Kanickam being undefeated with 119 to his credit, a total made up of the best batting seen in Bombay for years.

The Bombay Gymkhana in their second venture obtained 152 runs, Harrison obtaining 56 runs in a very short space of time, while Radcliffe's 48 runs were collected as the result of some sound batting. Having 35 runs to make to win the match and being left with ten minutes to do it in, it was useless for Madras to begin their second innings and thus the match ended in a draw.

SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAVA

Principal Balkrishna Buva and Prof. Shanker Rao Kapileshwari with their selected staff will be leaving for Rangoon for a short period on an urgent invitation, for their musical performances. The classes of the Vidyalaya, therefore, will be kept closed from 25th October to 15th November. 1926. However, those who intend to have any special information should see the Manager at the premises of the Vidyalaya at Thakurdwar Bombay No. 2, daily between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

DR. MANN'S EVIDENCE.

POONA CITY, Oct. 22.

The Agricultural Commission held their first public sitting in Poona this afternoon when Dr. Mann, Director of Agriculture, was the first witness to be examined. The Chairman examined Dr. Mann on the question of adult education of cultivators. Dr. Mann said he did not think there was a feeling of necessity for knowledge of reading and writing in villages. Men of outstanding capacity in villages were not generally handicapped by lack of such knowledge. One of the purposes which in a country like India, agricultural and rural education should try to serve was to provide specialised agricultural education in vernacular to well-to-do peasants and small cultivators. This, Dr. Mann said, was attempted in a school at Loni which enjoyed considerable popularity among the cultivators. There were no cases, as far as he knew, of caste prejudices against such vocational education.

The Chairman asked if education in agricultural colleages was apt to turn boys' minds in the direction of Government service and away from going back to their farms.

Dr. Mann replied that it worked both ways. There were 3 methods in which agricultural department actually found openings for graduates of the Poona College. Firstly, there were certain number of posts thrown open by Government. Secondly, the department offered accommodation to their most developed commercial farms for graduates. Though this had not attracted many applicants owing to the fact that by the time they had reached the College, Indian students generally were at the end of financial resources. Thirdly, there were a certain number of private estates which took men from the agricultural college.

Dr. Mann agreed with the chairman's suggestion that it was very desirable that the Taluka Development Association should get direction and stimulus from the community itself. Success in propaganda depended among other conditions, on keeping the official people in the back-ground.

POONA, Oct. 23.

Examination of Dr. Mann was continued today when the Agricultural Commission met at noon. Dr. Hyder examined the witness on the question of profitable utilisation of long vacation which the Agricultural College students have each year. Dr. Mann thought it would be exceedingly good if the under-graduates of the college were drifted into rural centres where they could act as a leaven to the mass of agricultural population. As a matter of fact, his department had been already acting along these lines especially in his own economic surveys.

Replying to Sir Chunilal Mehta, a co-opted member for the Presidency, Dr. Mann said research officers in his department were, with a few exception, all Indians and they were capable of carrying out any line of research work that they were put on.

Sir Henry Lawrence enquired if they were not capable of initiating research.

Witness replied that generally a board line of research was first laid down by the director and within its four corner the officers had plenty of opportunities for initiative. There was no serious overlapping between the provincial and central centres of research.

Replying to Mr. Ganguli on the question of demonstration and propaganda Dr. Mann explained in detail how his Department went about the work of popularising new varieties of seeds in the province. They first entered into an agreement with a cultivator by which the Department would guarantee against any loss sustained by the cultivator in using the new seed and the cultivator on the other hand was required to sell the produce of the trial to the department. So far they had had to pay for the failure in one instance only and in all the other cases they had been successful. Cultivation in these cases was carried on along the same lines as before under the direction of the cultivator himself and a special day was set apart when as many of the neighbours as possible could be present when the produce of the new seed was compared with the yield of the neighbouring fields using non-selected seeds. This served as an effective propaganda for the new seed. In the Bombay Presidency, Dr. Mann continued, he had not seen evidence of suspicion on the part of villagers towards Government efforts. Among the voluntary organisations which looked upon the rural problems as a whole were the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Union and the Servants of India Society, one of whose members Mr. A. V. Thakkar was doing effective work among the Bhils on such lines. Questioned once again as to centralisation of research work Dr. Mann again stated that it was his emphatic opinion that research was essentially a provincial and local matter. All that a central board could do was to bring together provincial workers into touch with each other through annual or biennial gatherings. Mr. Calvert had not finished examining the witness when the Commission rose for the day.—A.P.

NEED FOR RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

Continued from Page 9.

colossal monuments of civilisation. The ideal of the Pyramid was obtained from the "fellah's" tent; and the sculptured terraces of Ellora and Ajanta were designed after the types familiar to the troglodytes of primeval India. It is yet curious to notice how civilisation has missed and passed the village by. The sky-scraping Towers of Babel were reared at Babylon and Ninneveh; the tall spire of Kutub graced Delhi—the Imperial Capital; and Taj—that pearl of architectural beauty—embellishes the city of Shah Jehan. The march of civilisation has been arrested in the country and the cloud-capped peaks of the Himalayas have remained untouched by human hand.

URBAN MARCH.

Towns, on the other hand, are being fast revolutionised even in India—the slow country of bullock carts: An exodus from the villages has set in; and crowds of rural peasants thrown up from their land are hustling with a fascination for the whir of the factory wheels. Individuality, beauty and originality of the human mind are being steadily crushed out in this mad pursuit of uniformity. With the standardisation of human wants and the cheapness of machine made articles, the minds of men have also grown monotonously alike, cheap and uniform. High living in towns has induced only plain thinking in its train; and yet the triumph of industrialism has been so complete as to have altogether killed the elegance and the grace of cottage industries. The march of civilisation has been past the villages and towards town on the whole Asiatic Continent. Even the indolent Celestials have been caught in the craze. The old order changeth, giving place to new; and one will not marvel if the pig-tails soon disappear, giving place to crop on sweated skulls of Koreans, putting oil in the pulleys and wheels of their work-shops. This disturbance of equilibrium between industrial and agricultural populations is not healthy. When a nation becomes predominently industrial and its agriculture is very much restricted, the national life positively suffers. England is aware of this danger; and becomes all the more attached to the vast Colonial Empire she has reared up, which is still largely agricultural. England "holds the gorgeous East in fee and India is an agricultural country. Herein lies the safety of the Empire.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

It is, therefore, none too soon that people have woke up to Roosevelt's clarion call of "Back to the land." "A sturdy peasantry is its country's pride; once destroyed it can never be revived" and the call of the country ought to prove as attractive as the lure of town life. The rural country is "God's world,"; all the light, the glory of the sun-set, the beauty, which the Earth reveals to her children, the dawn over the hills, the chirp of birds, the green grass, the odour and incense of flowers, the smell of the fresh turned up sod, the trees paying their adoration to their Creator in their tongueless tongue—these are sights and sounds which exhilarate the spirit and restore the tone of languid nature. God has created man in His own image, and man with his head bowed in homage to the creator should bend his knee back to the village. Life in the country is infinitely more healthy and it can be made certainly more pleasant and enjoyable.

BETTER LIVING.

The problems of "better living" and better farming are as much the concern of the co-operator as better business.

The last question that calls for our attention is the desirability of non-officialising the whole co-operative movement. We have to consider if it is necessary at all to depend upon State aid, or on official support, for the healthy growth of co-operative societies in this country. This controversy has excited strong feelings in other countries. If the co-operative movement is a democratic achievement, why should any State help be implored at all? If the object of co-operation is to make man self-reliant, why should there be any mendicancy or helplessness even at the initial stages? Much intolerance has been exhibited by these impatient idealists, in their wholesale condemnation of State support. Mr. Russell, a very fascinating and imaginative writer, criticising the attitude of the Irish people, before their country obtained the status of a Free State, as one of the perpetual begging, eloquently describes the danger of their running into the craze of State-worship, and of an unbounded belief in the powers of the State developed to such an extent that "the community would place itself completely in the hands of the Government, to the utter destruction of self-reliance, initiative and independence of spirit. When a man becomes imbecile, his friends place him in an asylum. When a people grow decadent and imbecile, they place themselves in the hands of the State. The Irish people have lost faith in themselves. The State has treated Ireland as the big incapable baby, unable to take care of itself. The country became like a gigantic creche, with a whole army of officials guiding, controlling, and spoon-feeding it. The effect of the policy of Westminster is to turn the Irish into a race of economic babes, with their lips for ever nuzzling at the nipples of State."

Co-operation is a wise alternative to the tyranny of capitalism on the one hand and the anarchy of collectivism or State socialism on the other State socialism is not likely to find Indian soil congenial to its growth. recognise sufficiently that the self-interested; may not be intelligent enough to congenial to its growth.

Co-operation is the beacon light that helps the mariner to steer clear of the Scylla of collectivism, on the one hand, and the Charybdes of capitalism, on the other. It invokes the alliance of the State in certain directions where individual exertion is not capable of achieving any results. This reaction against "laissez faire" was ushered in by John Stuart Mill; and Keynes has convincingly dedemonstrated that there are certain fields of human activity where State help is indispensable. Capitalism fails to to recognise sufficiently that the self-interest of a man may not always be enlightened; may not be intelligent enough to conduce to the good of all.

The ideal size for the unit of control and organisation is midway between the individual and the modern State.

A co-operative community or a caste ought to have the character of a nation. It should manufacture for its members all things which it can profitably manufacture, employing its own workmen, carpenters, bootmakers, makers and menders of farming equipment, saddlery, and harness. It should aim at feeding its members and their families cheaply and well, as far as possible, out of the grain and milk produced by it. It should have a mill to grind their grain, a creamery to manufacture their butter, or where certain enterprises are too great for it, should federate with other co-operative societies, to furnish out such an enterprise. It should sell for the members their produce and buy for them their requirements and hold for them labour-saving machinery. It should put aside a certain portion of its profits every year for the creation of halls, libraries for learning the world's learning, places for recreation and games; and it should pursue this plan steadily with the purpose of giving its members every social and educational advantage, which the civilisation of their time can afford.

CO-OPERATION IN OLD INDIA.

This ideal is not unattainable and need not strike us with despair. Co-operation is not an exotic in this country. So early as the era of Chanakya mention was made of trade guilds in ancient India. Sanghabhratah were the workmen of co-operative unions. (Kautilya's Arthshrastra—the Hindu Real politk) and team work was considered most suitable for this iron age of ours. There is nothing discouraging in the pace at which the co-operative movement has been progressing in India; and it is a little unfortunate that a note of pessimistic impatience should have been sounded by Mr. Hubert Calvert—who is otherwise fired with such robust optimism.

VEDANTA OF CO-OPERATION.

Neither the Hindu nor the Muslim is wanting in the essentials of co-operation. Only we have been the victims of a misleading mariner's compass, which the nineteenth century placed in the hands of the pioneer navigators of the West; and they in their contact with us have transferred that false measure to our hands.

MISTAKEN IDEALS.

We have been deceived by a false prophet. Man can not be looked upon as an isolated organism actuated by self-interest alone. Economic problems are not a mere matter of pounds, shillings and pence; else would economy be a dismal science indeed. The truths of economy can not be matured in vacuo as in the West. Nature abhors vacuum; and humanity was not hatched in an incubator, under a vapour bath of dollars. A man is not human in the true sense of the word unless he fits into humanity. We are all units of a society from which we receive benefits and to which we owe loyalty and affection. Europe is coming round to this wisdom after an Armageddon of anarchic individualism and colossal race hatred.

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NOVUM ORGANUM.

Upto now our co-operators have only tinkered at the body when it is the soul which required to be healed and made whole. The new co-operation will be the Novum Organum and will aim at the maximisation of effort and the minimisation of waste. The co-operative commonwealth will be a veritable mint for "man-making."

The new economic order will lead to the new social order. National control of industry, not national ownership, was the middle term between the rival cries of individualism and netatism. The age of pure capitlism had ended. Capital had secured a disproportionate share of the rewards. No single class should be permitted to rule. Co-operation was the watchword in polities and economics. The cry for "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity" should now be substituted by the new trinity, "Liberty, Responsibility and Solidarity." "But the goal is not the divison of property or equality of reward of loaves and fishes. The goal is the abolition of the proletarian condition of life-long and hereditary servitude, of the two-fold stratification of society, of the scandalous enslavement of brother by brother, which taints all our acts, all our creations, all our joys. Nor is this the final goal. The final object of all endeavour is the development of human sour."

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ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

A PARSI YOUTH IN TROUBLE.

Dorabjee Pestonjee Gora, a Parsi youth employed in the Securities Department of the Central Bank of India Limited was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Government papers, cheating and using forged documents as genuine, to the extent of Rs. 279,000. Mr. H. B. Spencer, the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader defended the accused. Mr. Kanga, Solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Daruwala, one of the security-holders.

SECURITIES MISSING.

Mr. Spencer opening the prosecution said that the accused was a clerk in the Securities Department of the Central Bank of India Ltd., and his duty was to handle Government Securities belonging to the Bank and its various constituents. He had to bring and take the securities from and to the Public Debt Office and was entirely in charge of that part of the business. He had been in the services of the Bank for 10 years last and was considered to be a trustworthy man. On June 28, the accused absented himself and did not turn up for two or three days. In the meanwhile, some brokers came to inquire after him. That roused the suspicion of the Bank authorities who searched the box of the accused and found the securities in question missing. The police were immediately informed and the accused surrendered himself some time after. All the Government bonds and securities were recovered from him.

FORGED THE SIGNATURES.

Mr. H. C. Captain, Secretary of the Central Bank of India Limited was the first prosecution witness examined. He deposed that the accused was employed in the investment department of the Bank. Mr. Kumana looked after the sales and purchases of security. There was a safe custody department of the Bank. Securities of the Bank's constituents were also kept there The duty of the accused was to carry the bonds of the Public Debt Office. The accused used to initial the bonds whenever they were to be sent to the Public Debt Office for conversion or collection of interest, and Mr. Kumana initialled it when the security was brought back to the bank. Mr. Jhaveri was in charge of another section of the same department; and the accused entered the details of the bonds, etc., in a book kept by him also. The accused attended office regularly till June 26. On or about June 30 he received information that the accused was not attending his duties and that there was something wrong in his department. He ordered an inquiry to be made at once; and after some days it was reported to him that securities of the value of Rs. 30,000 and a lot of other papers were missing. Thereupon witness informed the Public Debt Office and asked them not to give interest on the bonds which were reported to him as missing.

Continuing witness said that he inquired at the Bank of India where the accused had an account. He found that several bonds belonging to the constituents of the Bank had been deposited in the accused's account. Witness, therefore, asked the Bank of India not to part with those securities as the Central Bank was entitled to recover them. It was further found out that the accused had forged the signatures of some security-holders. On July 8, the brother of the accused went to the Central Bank with Rs. 20,000 to deposit the amount in the Home Savings Safe in the account of the accused. Witness received a telephone message from Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director of the Bank asking to accept the sum and credit it in the accused's account. Witness had then gone to the house of the accused's relative where he found Mr. Pochkhanawalla and the accused there. As witness was informed that the accused had admitted his guilt, after consultation with Mr. Pochkhanawalla, he filed a complaint with the C.I.D. that the accused had committed criminal breach of trust of bonds of the value of Rs. 187,000. The total number of bonds misappropriated was 150.

COCAINE IN A CLOCK

John Chinaman is generally credited with remarkable ingenuity in searching white stuff as was evidenced in a case last year when two Chinamen were convicted with concealing cocaine in boxes with false buttons. However, the Chinaman has met his match. One Ebrahim Sulemanji, a coppersmith residing in a room at Null Bazaar was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Inspector Udvadia of the Excise Department for concealing 584 grains of cocaine in 17 packets in the recess of his clock without a license. He was charged under the Akbari Act and pleaded guilty. Having regard to the ingenuity the accused had shown in concealing the packets and which evidently convinced the Court that he was an old hand at the trade, His Worship sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine. The value of the drug was about Rs292.

It is learnt from Ludhiana that the two men who were recently sentenced here for having stolen, while accompanying their employer, a photographer, a silver cigarette case belonging to the Viceroy, which was recovered from one of them, and who were sent to Ludhiana jail have now been released after 22 days' imprisonment.—A. P.

SUPPORT CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

ELECTION MEETING AT DELISLE ROAD

Under the auspices of the G. Ward District Congress Committee a public meeting was held on Friday night at the Bharwalla Buildings, Di Lisle Road, when Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided. The subject of the speeches made on the occasion was the "Ensuing General Elections". Though it was announced that Messrs. B. T. Desai and Purshotam Tricumdas would address the meeting they were not present.

Mr. Ginwalla was introduced to the audience by a local gentleman, who said that Mr. Ginwala was seeking their suffrage to represent then in the Bombay Legislative Council as a nominee of the Congress and as such it was their duty to support him solidly.

After Dr. Kothare had spoken about the ideals of the Congress and the cause that the Swaraj party represented, and appealed to the audience to regiter their stolid support in favour of none others than those that stood by the National Congress; Mr. Ginwalla, Congress Candidate for one of the Seats to the local Legislature from the Bombay North non-Mahomedan constituency addressed the meeting at some length. During the course of his speech he referred to the recent cropping up of a number of parties in the country and how detrimental it was to the real interests of the country. He also referred to the various aspects of the programmes that each put forward and discussed them in some detail. He asked the voters to discriminate between the various candidates who sought their support and give their votes only to those candidates as would fight their battle boldly and unflinchingly.

THE IDEAL OF THE CONGRESS.

The Congress, continued the speaker, represented the whole country and the services of the Congress were all well-known. As representatives of the Congress, they stood for the ideal of the Congress which was to win Swaraj. Swaraj, Mr. Ginwala said, could not be obtained unless a determined fight was put up both in the Legislatures and outside the Council Chambers, in the Country. He referred to the fight for freedom that Egypt, Russia, Ireland and such other countries who won their freedom by sheer strength of their fight and not by accepting the lot that was sought to be imposed upon them and then ask for betterment.

Coming to the programme of the Congress and the issue on which the voters have to decide before registering their support, Mr. Ginwala said, that the Responsivists were now asking then to work the reforms for what they were worth, accept all offices and ministerships, which they all knew possessed no real power, nor initiative. He then cited the instances of Mr. Chintanmani, Mr. Kelkar of C. P. and such others who agreed, as to the workability of the Diarchy. The Moderates, continued the speaker, supported the Government, while the Congress was opposed to the Council entry and went even to the length of acquiescing in the repressive acts of the Government which sent thousands of patriotic Indians to jails. Against this, said Mr. Ginwala, the Swaraj Party, the Congress Party, stood not for any compartmental reforms, now and again, but Swaraj, entire and whole. He then recounted the work that the Swarajists were able to do in the last Councils and Assembly and what a force they were that even the Government had to recognise them.

Concluding Mr. Ginwala recounted the various activities in which he had taken active part and asked the audience if his past record of service did not entitle him for their support which he sought as a nominee of the Congress, to fight the harder fight in the Council Chamber. Unless the country was prepared for Civil disobedience, which could only be done by putting forth a stern fight to the bureaucracy, there was no hope for the country to attain its object, he said. Mr. Ginwala concluded that all the parties that now seemed to rise up against the Congress, would, after the elections were over fade away; but the Indian National Congress would never die, it could not die and would be the only party which would stand for the rights of the people, for Indian Swaraj. He, therefore, appealed to the voters to muster strong at the polls on the 9th of November and register their votes in solid support of the Congress candidates.

THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta then addressed the meeting. He at length dealt with the Congress programme and said that the Indian National Congress was the only oracle of public opinion in this country, and it stood for the freedom of India from a foreign Yoke. The Congress Party did not want to work the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms because it gave the people no real power in the administration of their finance and other items that contributed to the welfare of the country. The aggregate in come of the Government of India including that of the Provincial Councils amounted to about 225 crores of which the country derived the benefit of about 25 crores only for her nation building departments while the rest was spent on the upkeep of large army, navy and such other things which the country did not so much require.

He, then, concluded his speech by saying that the "G" Ward possessed on the electoral rolls about 7600 voters for the Legislative Assembly and he would leave his case in their hands to decide whether he was not worthy of their support. He also spoke about the work of the Swarajists in the Assembly and he asked them to weigh the policies and programmes of the other parties and then exercise their vote.

A vote of thanks brought the proceedings

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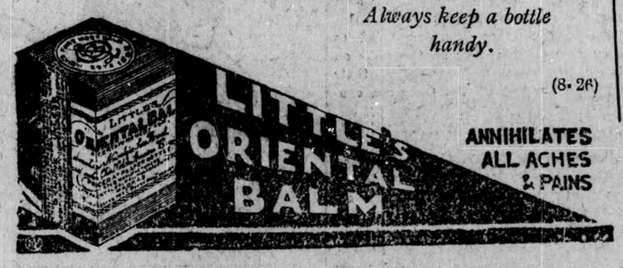

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